

Briefe

Chronicle, where in are
described shortly the Originall,
and the successive estate of the Ro-
maine weale publique, the alteration
and change of sondye Officers in the same
the order and succession of the Kings, Con-
suls and Emperours thereof, together with
sondy gestures & actes of many famous Wy-
ses and valiant Captaines, from the first
foundatyon of the City of Rome, vnto
the .M. C. lxx. yere thereof
consequently: right pleasant
and profitable to be red,
marked and followed
of all men.

Collected and gathered first by Eutropius,
and Englished by Nicolas Ha-
vvard, studente of
Charles In.

Anno. 1564.

*Fais ton deuoyr,
Selon ton pouuoyr.*

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TO THE RIGHT
Worshipful and excellent
yong Gentle man, mayster Henry
Compton Esquier, his faythful
and dailye Orator Nicholas
Hawarde, wisheth longe
helth, with encrease and
affluence of all
worshyp.



Although
of long tyme
sithe, (ryghte
worshipfull,)
I had in my
hart professed
a greate zeale
and reuerens

towardes you, whiche from time
to time, day by day. I sought me-
nes to signifye to your good ma-
sterhip, yet there neuer wanted
som occasion which might withhold
me from y^e mi said intēt & purpose.

A.ii.

For

The Preface.

For why, waying mine own case
and conditio[n] of fortune, and co[n-
sidering your worthe estate and
Degree of worship, I did alwaies
with my self yet hitherto, disalowe
my former attempted enterpryse.
But on the other side, setting be-
fore mine eyes, and beholding the
exceeding great gentlenes, whych
from your very youthe ye haue a-
boundauntly towards all men in
all places Declared, (whiche you
as inheritaunce claime from your
auncetors,) and also the no small
fauoure and zeale which you con-
tinually haue professed towarde[s]
learning, where in I my selfe am
able not a litle to testify how you
haue profyted. For omitting here,
your diligent studie employed at
Oxford, whych is to diuers not
vnknownen, I my selfe doo well
remember that longe tyme before
that, ye had attayned the Laten
tounge,

Dedicatoꝝ.

tounge, (and that well nyghe in
your verye childhoode:) whyche
thinges being so, I was embold-
ned,)presuming vpon your passing
great fauour) now at laste wyth
certaine confidence to declare to
your goodnesse my poze harte to
you long time since wholly addic-
ted: vpon which sure affiaunce so
reposed in your woꝛshyp, I haue
here presented vnto you this final
treatise. Vppon the fynishinge
wherof, I haue employed for the
most part suche vacant time as I
had, (not defraudinge my other
studies,)bering in memoꝛye ther-
ample and saying of Plinie, who
thoughte all that his time to be
lost, whyche hee bestowed not at
booke. Nothinge doubtynge but
your lenity, beinge suche as it is, ye
wil gratefullye with fauoure ac-
cept the same, and so enboulden

I.iii.

my

The Epistle

my bashfulnesse in this behalf, as
did Octavius Augustus to one,
who whē he had finished a booke,
(like as I this,) which he would
haue deliuered to Augustus, and
was come in presence before him,
with trembling hand, he did both
profer and withdraue þ̄ hys booke
again, which thing Augustus ap-
perceiuing, accepted the gift, and
reprehending þ̄ bashful and timor-
ousnesse of the geuer, said: what
thinkest thou, þ̄ thou doest nowe
exhibite a mite to an Elephante?
Such clemency and familiaritee
was there in þ̄ mighty Emperoz.
The like of which, also prouiseeth
this your worships countenance:
which hath now exiled, and clean
put to flight, the cloudy mistes of
my former bashfulnesse: So that
now without feare or drawinge
backe, I haue heare preferred to
your worship these my symple tra-
uailes,

Dedicatory.

nailes, which I chose amonge o-
thers to employ vpon this author,
as chese for sondry causes. The one
is, for the substance and matter;
which he writeth of, whiche as it
is of time and continuans antique,
so is it of all men far before other
histories to be embraced & desired
to be knowen. Another cause is,
for y^e where diuers Historiogra-
phers aswell Grekes as Latines
haue bitred to their posteritye in
wryting therploies & feats atche-
ued by the Romaines, as well in
peace, as in warre, yet among the
al, are there few which in so good
order haue placed the same: and
as for breuitye and compendious-
nesse, I am assured noone there
are, but of force muste graunte
hym the pryce. And all be it that
as Tullye sayeth, and as expery-
ence teacheth vs, Dyuers there
are endued wth very excellent

A.iii.

writes

The Epistle

wittes by nature, whyche wittes
are aided by preceptes and persua-
ted by experience, which experience
is alone the maistres of al things,
who instructeth and teacheth vs
how to demene and gouern both
our selues and our doings by iud-
ging thynges present, and calling
to memory thynges whyche are
past: yet amonge all those whych
are indued with suche pregnant
wittes by nature, eche one hath
not attained suche perfectyon in
learning, that they of them selues
are able inough to attain fully to
the knowledge and understan-
dinge of the gestes and factes of
dyuers mooste victoriorious nations
& peoples: the examples of whom
may aminate and encourage o-
thers to endeuour and labour to
purchase and attaine suche lyke
fame and praise, as those others
haue done, so muche as nothyng
can

Dedicatoꝝ.

canne moze. The knowledgē of
whiche examples, had to diuers e-
uen to thys daye lien hidde, bene
vnknown, and vnattained vnto,
had not that theyꝝ Default in lear-
ning, bene aided by some others,
able to further thē in this behalfe.
Whiche imperfection of many, di-
uers here to fore vnderstandyng,
(to whome the talent of lernynge
hath ben moze aboundantly graū-
ted,) endeuoringe them selues, to
remedy & supply þe want & Defalt
in others, haue to theyꝝ great cō-
mendation and praise immortall,
by their industry and paines ta-
king in translating diuers Histo-
ries and Chronicles, (as in theyꝝ
myndes best seemed to them) out
of sondꝝ languages into this our
mother tounge, made perfect and
healed that maim, which other-
wys the want of knowledgē of
the

The Epistle

the same Histories for wante of learninge, had byed to Dyuers of thys our country. By whiche example of thes, I was the more hardye to attempte thys enterpryse, as one ryghte gladde if by oughte that lyeth in me, (whych eafelye I confesse, and graunte how slender it is,) any one myght take eyther furtheraunce or pleasure. Which my simple trauayles I haue presumed to exhibyte to your worship, not for any the causes afoze sayde, (knowinge that you are in suche studies, as ye are also in all other good sciences verye exactlye seene and perfecte,) but onelye to signifie, and as argumente to testifie the good wyl whych to my power my poore harte vnto your worshyppe, as of duetye doothe owe: whych then at lengthe shall be fullye satisfied, and

Dedicatoꝝ.

and adiudged it selfe verye happye, when it shall seeme to haue doone anye thyng whych maye appeare acceptable to your good masterhappye.

And all though it maye be graunted that experyence of thynges maye bee attayned wythout learnynge, yet is experyence purchased by learnynge, to be preferred before that other so muche as quietnesse is moze to be regarded then trouble.

For as Phillip de Comines a frenche wyter affyrmeth: a manne shall see moze experyence in thre monethes, by readyng of booke, then twentye menne shall in processe of tyme, the one of theym luyng after the other: where by a manne shall also vnderstande the blage and falsyngs

The Epistle

and fashions of sondye realmes
and countries, as well in peace as
in time of warre, the ordinaunces
and lawes of sondy nations, the
wayes and meanes by whiche
they haue enlarged their kyng-
doms, and the causes of the decay
of the same, and howe those rui-
nous Empires haue bene agayne
restored, and haue recovered their
former estates. All which things
like as they are plentifullye, so are
they chesly contained in y^e descrip-
tion of good histories, whiche hi-
stories of Cicero are most worthe-
lye called the wytnesse bearers of
time, the lyghtes of veritye, the li-
ues of memoire, the regentes of
life, and the ambassadoys of anti-
quity: by whiche we maye learne
how to bear all manner fortune,
as well aduerse as prosperous,
whiche shall administer vnto vs
the very true and certain expery-
ence

Dedicatoꝝ.

ence of thinges, so that wee maye
certainly knowe howe to attayne
and purchase praise and fame im-
mortal: whiche with greate en-
crease and long contynuaunce of
the same, God of hys infinite
goodnesse, graunt to your
woꝛship for euer.

From Chaules Anne the
xxii. day of Iune.

Your saythful and daily Oratoꝝ
Nicholas Haward.

To the Reader.



Considering

W^{yth} my selfe (gentle reader) W^{yth} how infinite payne and labours here tofore me of most excellent W^{its} and of passing knowledge haue compyled theyr booke, & W^{yth} what heede and cyrcumspectnesse they haue examined and persited theyr sayde tranaples and W^{yth} what fear and warinesse they haue publyshed the same, (not that W^{yth}oute good cause W^{hy}.) For there by they exponed themselves, theyr name and fame to no smal dangers and halardes. Namelye to the beue iudgement, and report of all men. For which causes (me semes) I haue taken vpon mee at this p^{re}sent a hard enterpryse: A burden ouer heauy for these slender shouiders to sustayne. Who haue at length shewed my selfe so hardy as to publysh abroad this small booke to the skanning and tryng of so many touchstones. Amonge whome like as those other moost famous men haue doubted to credit theyr W^{ry}tynges (dreading how they might eschape the close carpinge of diuers slanderous and p^{re}uicers detractors:) so I who now haue waied the safe ankers) of closenesse, and hoysted by the sayles of scarfulnesse, to receiue the blastes of rumours and reports, haue launched forth this symple ship to take his waye amyd the sayde gulfes, where as nothing elsse is to be looked for, but captayne perdition, W^{yth}oute the

To the Reader.

The singular lentye of the benevolente Readers doo supplie the Pylottes steade to safe conducte hym alonge those daungers, and defende hym from those violente and surgyng swaues whych shall sike to ouerwhelm him: who shoulde well haue contented my selfe to haue gratified only that excellent pong (gentleman my singular good master, master Cotton) (whome I here name for hys worthines sake) wpythoute hazardpunge my selfe by farther daungers, to seeke suche aduentures as myght betide.

Neuer thelesse, sith it hath pleased hym to wyll me to attempte thys enterpryse (whose request to againe saye, or commaundement to withstand in no case I might,) I haue the boldpcer, vnder the banner of his Protectyon aduentured to endaunger theese firste frutes of my trauayles. Where in I doo as yet ad iudge my selfe to stande in farre more safetie and lesse daunger, then those others doo, of whome I made mertyon before: for that if in theyr doynge any error might haue hapely bene espyed, it could hardelye haue bene wyched at, eyther for theyr singular knowledge and learnynge where in they did excell, or for theyr ripenesse of iudgemente, whych well mygh passed all mennes credite.

But as for me, if oughte there bee deprehended in thys small treatyse, worthy reprehension (as our submyttyng my selfe to the iudgemente of others,) yet I desire of thee gentle Reader, graunte of fauourable skanyng: whych I trust easelye wpythout repynge, I shall at thy handes obtayne: For
that

To the Reader.

that what so euer hathe chaunced to euen
me, maye bee adscribed to my imperfectnesse,
(whome I yeloe to thy iudgement) or impus
ted to yourthe, and so the easlyer be reempted,
or at leaste dissymuled. Neyther thyncke I
that I coulede be so incircumspecte in fit pla
cynge of wordes, ne so exacte a translatiure,
that I coulede (thoughe mooste I couetie it)
please and satisfie of each one bys fantasie:
Suffiseth it me therefore, if amonge suche a
companye, some: amonge so many, shall seme
all together not to reiect these my simple tra
uayles.

And to the end I may indue the frendlye
Reader to conceyue the better oppnyon of
thys small booke, I shall shewe to thee what
profytte and commoditie is annexed to the
same, and howe muche doothe auayle the reas
dyng of good hystories. And then haue I
to speake to the obloquy of certayn persones,
whyche seeme greatly to disallowe the trans
latynge of hystorographers, and other good
authoures, forthe of diuers languages into
hys owne mother tounge: where by they de
tracte and depprue the trauaylers in those as
sayres of theyr prayse whych mooste worthely
oughte to ensue theyr sayde labourers.

And as touchynge the first poput, which
is to expresse the profytte and commoditie
whyche doo ensue the reuoluyng and often
perusynge of hystories, and to declare of what
force and effecte they are to quyen and en
courage others to atcheue the lyke, the sayng
of worthy Themistocles seemith to proue
suffyciently: who in hys first pouthful yeres
gane

To the Reader.

gave hym selfe wholye to followe luste and sensualite, regardynge nothing but ryotousnesse and satisfyng hys fantasy, but so soone as Melciades obtained oportunitie, and went throughe hys prowesse and manhode greates victories of Themistocles, who alwaye before had bene drowned in folly (and wantonnesse) conferrynge the life of Melciades with that of hys, dyd in shorte space so altare hym selfe, as if he had never bene anye suche kynde of person. Where at divers muche merraylynge, demaunded of hym the cause of that hys so sodayne chaunge. To whome Themistocles answered that the victories and conquestes of Melciades would not permit hym anye longer to sleepe or slumber.

Of suche force and efficacy, and the examples of others, that of one who to fore was a member skante worthye to lyue in a common weith, the example of that other made a valiant and mooste victorious conquerour. Whychethynges beinge so. who dothe doubt howe requisite and necessarye histories are, in whych are contayned such a number of notable examples, of men more famous farre then was Melciades. Whychethistories like as they are to be had in estimation, and greatly to be regarded for the worthynesse of them, whose actes they recount, so are they highlye to be hadde in pryce, for that by mean of them onlye those gestes of suche menne are so ryfe in memory, that in manner they doo yet lyue, and seme presentye to put them in practyse. For why, hath not Virgill that deuyne Poet by his worthye verses geuen Trope suche

B.i. perpe-

To the Reader.

perpetuallie, that it doothe as yet seeme to burne, wth an inextinguible fire: w^{ch} elsse doubtlesse had perished together wth the s^{yn}ge of that consuming flame.

Who shoulde nowe haue bene able to recite the woorthie p^{ro}uesse of famous Achilles, if Hoinere hadde not crowne the same wth eternitie? And that w^{ch} is more, (that I maye saie wth mightie Alexander,) what hadde it anayled that woorthie Achilles? what hadde it auantaged dyuers other valyaunte menne to haue aduentured theym selues to suche daungers, to haue attempted so hearde enterpyses, finallye to haue declared theym selues alwayes inuincible, if suche theyr victories, that theyr manhoode, those theyr excellen^te v^{ir}tues shoulde haue bene wth theym ouerwhelmed in the earthe, and pearished in that small coffin? Whyche doubtlesse hadde hapned, if the woorthynesse of wyrters hadde not chalenged and deliuered them from that lamentable destiny. Where hadde the renowne, the fame and glo^{ry} of the Romaines, the Grecians, the Macedonians, the Persians and dyuers other victor^{io}us Patrons bene nowe become? They hadde certesse ben quite wozne oute by antiquity, decayed by descent of ages, and geuen place to tyme, if the same of them so deceased, had not ben shrowded in the pardurable secreclothes of famous wyrters, (as Lyuius, Plutarche, Curtius wth others whome I here passe ouer,) and theyr sayde factes farled wth the pure po^olers of the wyrtinges, and monumentes of
suc he

To the Reader.

such men as those were moſte ſoueraign preſeruatours agaynſte ſuche putrefactyons.

And thus muche as touchyng the commodious and well nyghe requiſite knowledge of Hiſtozies. Nowe reſteith it to ſpeke a worde or two to ſatiſſie the miſtake of certayne perſonnes, wth ſuche as haue trauayled in tranſlatinge ſpuares authours fro² the o^rther languages into thys our mother tongge, for the authoziſinge and defence whereof. (me ſeemes) the woordes of the famous Oratoure Apollonius doothe auayle not a litle. Who cominge by chaunce into the ſchole where Cully was, beyng but a chylde as yet, and apperceiuing his ſo^rwardneſſe in learninge, and hys naturall inclinatyon to the ſame, ſayde: Truſty Cicero I commend thee, and beſeale greatly the chaunce and caſe of the Grecians. For why, ſul wel that wo^rthy Orator apperceiued that Cully ſhould in proceſſe of time bereft ^ſ Grecians of the^r exactneſſe in all ſciences (where in they myghte worthily at thoſe dates claime ſingularite to the ſelues) and communicate the ſame with ^ſ Romaines and others. Which thyng though Cully did not as an interpreter of any, yet did he it ſo, that he ſemed as an expoſitor to many. For looke what abſoluteneſſe or perfection anye of the Grecians, the Hebricians or any other ſtraunge nations hadde throughte their labour and trauayle attayned vnto in learninge, and leſſe w^ritten in the^r languages, for the proſp^rite and behouſe of the^r countrey menne, whyche was neyther commodious or proſp^ritable to bee knowne. All that hath

To the Reader.

he by his industry left most eloquentlie published in the Latene tongue, a language more rise and familiare then those from whence he desumed them. And lyke as manye had failed of that knowledg whych they nowe have aspyred vnto, had not Cully troden forth vnto them suche easy pathes, ryghte had there bene no fewe among vs in thys our region, which had not as yet attayned vnto any vnderstandyng of so many histories, and wpyth them sodayne other thynges worthye to be knowen, had not the diligence of Translators, & theyr paynes imployed in that behalf, remoued and cleared the thycke mistes of theyr ignorans, where by it may appeare that suche as busye them selues for the furtheraunce and commodity of others, are not only worthy to be void of rephensyon vnderpyued of theyr wel deserved prayse, but are also to bee encouraged to perseuer in those theyr well doinges. And where as some theyr be whych the obiecte that throughe these translatyons, the affectyng and desyre of the attaynyng of the Greeke, Latyne, Italian and other tongues dooth decay, and is the lesse soughte after, who seeth not howe frivulous and vaine that theyr saying is. For as it is very absonant that anye one who hath the perfect vse of corn & grain, and tasted the pleasantnesse there of, woulde refuse the same to be fed wpyth Icornes, so is it no lesse dissonant to say, that anye man hauing ones tasted the pleasantte purtyte of the Greke and Latine tongues, woulde (forsaking the same,) fall to the barbarousnesse (in respect) of thys our Englyshe tongue. But lyke

To the Reader.

As Ceres hathe not so indifferently delt
wth all men, to instruct and shewe them the
use of corne, for whych some muste of force
content them selues to be fed wth Acornes.
So for that eche man hathe not attayned the
knowledge of those languages, in whych not-
withstandinge many thinges are woorthy to
be known, some must needs contente them
selues to wade only in the troubled streames
of Translatozs: for that they are not able to
attayne to the well spryng it selfe: with tran-
slations if they had any manner waye soun-
ded to the decay or hinderance of learnyng
or knowledge. Doubtlesse in those so manye
so famous menne, whych haue sustayned so
greate paynes in that behalfe greate folly and
ouer sight might haue bene imputed that they
would haue busied them selues so many yeres
about so harmfull studies. But so muche are
the mindes of men nowe depraned with ma-
gice, and puffed by wth pride, that they can
not only broke the wel meanyng mindes of a-
ny, but narrowly examine and try the errors
of others. Being sure in the meane time that
they them selues wyll attempt no such enter-
pryse: (warely preuentyng what men myght
fortune to report by them,) woorthy to be re-
sembled to Esopes dogge. Who lying in the
Dres racke, would not onely not eat the hape
of hym self, ne yet wold permitt the Dre, who
would gladly haue fed. Whose ouer hebeful
heades I passe ouer wthout regarde, despy-
ringe thee gentle Reader, (for whose cause I
haue sustained these laboures, and endaunge-
red my name) to conceiue of thys my rude
B.iii. enter

To the Reader.

ent: vnto accordingly. & exhortinge thee also
earnestly, daily to reuolue and peruse the nom
ber of good histories whych eyther are all re
dy, or shall here after happen to be published
for thy behoufe. Wishinge thou mayste lyke
as Themistocles,) perceyue there by suche
fruite and profit, that thou mayste be anima
ted by readinge those worthy actes and
exploies of others, to purchase and
gayne lyke praise and fame to
them, to whom those tycy
factes commend
to thee.

¶ Farewell from my chamber in
Chaunces Inn.

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The first booke of the

Commentaries of EVTROPIVS.



The Romain Em-
pire, which was at
the fyrst beginnig
therof, of all other
the smalest, and in
proces of time dyd
become the moſte
ample, and ſurmounted in circuit all
other Empires, that any man could
euer remember, was founded by Ro-
mulus. Who (as it was ſuppoſed)
was the ſonne of a virgin Veſtale, be-
gotten by Mars, & borne at one birthe
with his brother Remus. This Ro-
mulus when he had of long time ac-
cuſtomed amonge the ſhepherdes to
pray and ſpoyle abrode. At laſt being
of the age of. xliiii. yeres, he layed the
ſyte of a ſmall citye, in the hyl Pallat-
inus, the eleuenth day of May, in the
xxxiii. yere after that the plates called

Romulus his
birth and pa-
rentage.

Rhea Sitala
mother to Ro-
mulus.

Virgins be-
ſet ſwete thei
whiche many
ſtred to Veſta
daughter to
Saturn, who
ſe order was
to keepe them
ſelues virgins
until. 30. yere
of age, and the
they wer licen-
ſed to marie.

The foundati-
on of Rome
laſt, the. 729.
yere before the
birth of chriſt
and the. 3101.
yere after the
creatiō of the
world, & con-
tinued in that
ſtate aboute a
1300. yeres.

Impici were firste begon. And after
the destruction of the city of Troy:
according to the last computation of
all wyters, the. CCC. lxxx. & fourth
yeare. When he hadde builde this
Cite, whiche after to his owne
name he called Rome, he broughte
these seates wellnigh as they fol-
low. First he gathered together into
his city a great nōber of such as wer
borderers ther about to furnishe this
citi. Among whō he chose an C. of such
as wer moste ancient of yeres, after
whose advise he minded to order his
affaires: whome he for that thei wer
so aged, called Senators. When for
bothe he and his people were as yet
destitute of wines, vppon a tyme he
did inuent certayne plaies and shewes
withyn the Cite, requestinge suche
as were inhabitauntes neare aboute
Rome, to come and see those playes.
At which time the Romans by force
bereste them their daughters & mai-
dens.

Rome named

Rome inhabi-
ted.

Senatoures
in Rome.

The cause
whyne playes
wer first in-
vented in
Rome.

dens. **W**her vppon, warre was proclaimed againste the Romaynes for that rape: in which battail, Romulus subdued the Ceninenses, the Antennates, the Crustumyes, the Fidenates, the Aleintines and the Sabines: which people enuironed the city of Rome. **W**ithin a while after, ther arose sodenly a great tempest, in which the Romulus being abrode, banished away so that he was not after seene: **W**here vppon when hee coulde not be founde, his people supposing that he was raught vp to the skies, canonised him in the .xxxvii. yeare of hys raigñ. After y, the senators bare rule by y space of .v. daies, during which time of their raigñ, was accomplished one whole yere. **T**he was Numa Pompilius created kinge: who during the hole time of his raigñ, waged no battel, yet was he no lesse profitable to the city of Rome the Romulus was. **F**or whye he establisshedde Lawes,

War against the Romans

Romulus banished in a tempest for the of Caprea medow, wher he took the beew of hys souldyours.

Romulus canonysed.

Interregnum, the time betwene y death of one kyng, and the creation of another. Numa Pompilius the .ii. kyng a Sabine borne.

No wars in Rome, which chaunced but two tymes moze in Rome, one after the first Carthaginia battail, ones in Augustus Cæsars time.

The yere deu-
ided into xii
monethes.

Numa, hys
raigne.

Tullus Ho-
stilius the
third king.

Partiall pol-
licy renewed.

Alba longa
destroyed in
thys kynges
raygne.

Rome enlar-
ged.

and framed to good order the conditi-
ons of the people of Rome, which for
that they had ben so long accustomed
to battailes, wer now iudged as rob-
bers and rude people. This Numa de-
u-ided the yere into. xii. monethes, be-
ing befoze but a confused noumber of
daies, and a thinge not able to be ac-
compted. And innumerable rites and
ceremonies, and temples founded he
besides at Rome. And deceased by
sickenes in the. 43. yere of his raign.

After him, Tullus Hostilius beinge
made kinge, did againe put in vze the
seates of armes, and renewed battails:
whiche during the raign of Numa had
bene laid aside. He conquered the Al-
banes, whiche were distant. xii. miles
from the city of Rome. He also subdu-
ed the Veientines and Fidenates, of
whiche thone were. vi. miles, thother
were. xviii. miles distant from Rome.
He enlarged the city annexing thereto
the hil Celius, & being strycken wyth
light-

lightning, both he and his house was burned, when he hadde raigned. **Callus** hys
raigne.

peres. After him **Ancus Martius** go-
uerned the cite of Rome. Who was
sonne to **Numa Pompilius** his daugh-
ter. He waged battail against the La-
tines. He enlarged the city, by taking
into it the hills **Auentinus** and **Iani-
culus**. He built a city fast vpon the sea
shore at **Ostia**, whiche was. vi. miles
distant from the cite of Rome. And
being visited with sicknesse, he decea-
sed in the. xliiii. yeare of his raigne.

**Ancus Mar-
tius**, the. iiii.
kinge, he was
before the In-
carnatyon of
Christe. 642.
peres, he ma-
de the bydge
ouer the ruer
of **Tyber**,
whych ran by
Rome, & built
a gate of pris-
on in Rome for
the punishyng
of offenders.

Then **Priscus Tarquinius**, obtained
the Empire, he doubled the noumber
of the Senatoures. He built the place
of playe in Rome called **Circus**: and
instituted also diuers games there,
whiche as yet to this day do remaine.
He subdued the **Sabines**. And beref-
ting them of a great portion of theyr
lande, annexed it to the territoire of
the **Romaines**. He was the first that
entred the Cite of Rome with anye

**Priscus Tar-
quinius** the
v. kyng.

The number
of the Sena-
tors doubled.

Circus built.

**Priscus Tar-
quinius** tri-
umphed first
at Rome.

The Breuiary

triumph. He builded the walles of þ
city, and sinkes also to auoid þ filthe
and ordure of the City. He began the
Capitoll, and when he had raygned

The capitol
builded.

Numus Tar
quinius.

Seruius Tul
lius the. vi.
yere.

xxxviii. yeres, he was slayne by the
sonnes of king Ancus whome he suc
ceeded in the kingdome. After hym,
Seruius Tullius was kinge, whose
mother was a noble woman borne:
but yet was she a captiue and a hād
maide. He subdued the Sabines,
and annexed to the citie, these three
hills, Quirinalis, Viminalis and Es
quilinus. He entrenched rounde the
wals of the City. He was þ first that
invented mustring of men, which be
fore his time was not known throu
ghe the whole worlde. In his raigne
the names of all the inhabitantes in
Rome wer take, and ther wer found
in the City of Rome. lxxx. and. iiii. M.
citizens able men with those whiche
inhabited about þ city. He was slain
in the. xlv. yere of his raign, throughe
the

Rome walles
entrenched.

Mustyrng
invented.

The first mu
styre at Rome.

Seruius Tul
lius slayne.

the wickednes of his son in law Tarquinus who was son to y^e last kinge befoze him (whō this Seruius Tullius succeded) and the naughtines of his own daughter, whō he had espoused to the saide Tarquinus. Lucius Tarquinus, Superbus was the. vii. & the last king that raigned at Rome. He ouercam the Volscians in battel, whiche are situate not far distant frō Rome (as mē go frō thence towards Campania, He subdued the Citie of Gabios, & Sueſta Pometia. He made peace with the Thuscians, and built Jupiter his temple in the capitol. Afterward, as he was laying siege to y^e city of Arde, whiche was. x. miles distant frō the city of Rome, he was deposed. For whē his son Sertus Tarquinus had forst & poluted the noble woman, & therwithal the moſte chasteſt Lucretia wife to Collatinus, & she had of this iniury complained to her husband, & other her frendes, in y^e presens of them all, she slue her self.

Lucius Tarquinus, Superbus y^e vii. kyng.

Jupiter, his temple built.

Lucius Tarquinus deposed.

Adultery the cause of the first alteration of the state of the weale publique in Rome.

The severity
of the Romanes
in punishing
adultery.

Lucius Tarquinus
hys raigne.

The time
that kynges
gouerned
Rome.

Two consuls
created in
Rome.
Consuls or-
dained in
rome y³⁴⁵⁰.
yere after the
creatio of the
world.
The raign of
the consuls.

Where vpon they kindled the hartes
of the people againste Tarquinus, &
deposed him from his kingdome: and
sone after, the whole army whiche at
that time laid siege to the city of Ar-
de together with y^e king, forsoke him.

Where vpon when the king retour-
ned, and would haue entred the city,
y^e gates wer shut against him. Thus
when he hadde raigned. xxb. yeres, he
fled with his wife and children. In
this wise raigned. vii. kinges ouer the
city of Rome, by the space of. CC. lxxxiii
yeres: at which time Rome extended
not to aboue. xxb. miles, where it was
largest. From this time began there
to be created in the place of one kyng

ii. consuls for this consideration, that
although the one of them were dispo-
sed to naughtinesse, yet the other ha-
uing the like authority, might brydle
the affection of his companyon. And
it was decreed that they shoulde not
rule aboue one yere, least the continu-
aunce

aunce of theyr bearinge rule shoulde
 make the waie haute, wheras other
 wise they wold demene them selues
 moze curteously, knowinge that after
 theyr ycare expired and determined,
 they shoulde become priuate persons
 againe. In the first yere after the ex-
 pulsing of the kings forth of the city,
 Lucius Junius Brutus, who hadde
 most of others procured the banishing
 of Tarquinius, and with him Tar-
 quinius Collatinus, who was husband
 to Lucretia, wer chosen consuls. Now
 be it Collatinus was forth wyth de-
 priued of his Consulship. For why it
 was agreed that none should remain
 in the Citie, that bare the name of
 Tarquinius. wherebpon Collatinus
 taking with him all hys substance,
 departed forth of the City, and in hys
 roume Valerius Publicola was cre-
 ated consull. Neuerthelesse kinge
 Tarquinius who a lyttle befoze was
 banished asembling together a great
 armie

The order of
 the consuls co-
 inued after
 it was fyrst
 instituted un-
 til Julius Ce-
 sars raigne,
 which was
 by the space
 of 464. yeres

Lucius Ju-
 nius Brutus
 and Tarqui-
 nius Collati-
 nus fyrst con-
 suls.

Tarquinius
 Collatinus
 depriued of
 hys consul-
 ship.

Valerius Pu-
 blicola consull.

The fyrst bat-
 tle that any
 Romaine euer
 waged agaynst
 Rome.

Brutus and
Arvus slain.

Brut^s death
beswaped.

Spurius,
Lucretius,
Cicripitinus
consul.

Lucretius
died.

Horatius,
Pulvillus
consul.

Five consuls
in the 1. pere.

War agayne
attempted by
Tarquinius
agaynst the
Romaynes.

army to aid him to recover his king-
dome, waged battail with the Citizens
of Rome. In the very first front of
battail, Brutus the consul and Arvus
Tarquinius his sonne slue one ano-
ther. How be it the Romans obtay-
ned the victoꝝy in that battaille: & the
Romain matrones bewailed h^e death
of Brutus by the space of one whole
pere, as the defender of their chasti-
ties. After the death of Brutus, Vale-
rius Publicola chose Spurius Lucre-
tius Cicripitinus, who was father
to Lucretia to be consul, who died by
sicknes: & Horatius Pulvillus was
created consull in his roome. Thus
wer. v. consuls created in h^e first pere.
Of whome, Tarquinius Collatinus
losse the citie for his name. Brutus
was slain in battail, Spurius Lucre-
tius sickned and died. Then in the se-
cond pere after, Tarquinius agayne
made warre vpon the Romaines,
to the ende he mighte recover hys
kyng:

kingdome, whome Porſenna kynge
 of Thuſcia then aided, and wel nigh
 he hadde taken Rome. Howe be it at
 this time, was he alſo ouercome. In
 the iii. yere after the kings wer bani-
 ſhed forth of the City, when Tarqui-
 nius apperceiued that he ſhould nei-
 ther be receiued again of the Romaines,
 no: yet that Porſenna wold ſac-
 cour him anye longer, he departed to
 Thuſculus a city not far diſtāt from
 Rome, & ther by the ſpace of. xliii. ye-
 res he liued with his wiſe, as a pri-
 uate man. In the. 4. yeaere after ȳ the
 kings wer baniſhed ȳ city, the Sabin-
 nes again warred bpō the Romaines:
 at which time, they wer alſo ouercōe
 & the Romaines triumphed ouer thē.
 In the. v. yere Lucius Valerius, who
 was ſelow in office with Brutus, &
 thother. 4. conſuls, deceased in ſuche
 extreme pouerty, ȳ mony was ſain to
 bee gathered amonge the people, to
 bear the expenſes of his funeras.

Tarquinius
 liued as a pri-
 uate man at
 Thuſculus.

The Sabins
 warred on
 the Romaines

A collec:yon
 of monye for
 the burial of
 Valerius the
 conſull.

Whose

Preparatyon
for warre a-
gainste the
Romaines
by tarquini-
us his son in
lawe.

The offyce of
dictator:
first institu-
ted.

Titus Lar-
gius dictatoz.

Spurius
Cassius.
first magister
Equitum.

A commotio
at Rome by
the commons.

Whose death the Romain matrones
did by the space of a yere, bewaile, as
they did the deathe of Brutus befoze.
In the. ix. yere after the banishyng of
the kinges, when Tarquinius hys
sonne in law had assembled together
a great army, to the end he might re-
uenge the reproche whiche his father
in law sustained at the Romaines han-
des, There was a newe office created
in Rome, called Dictatura in authori-
ty, excellling farre the office of the con-
suls. That same yere was there also
ordained in Rome an other Offycer
called Magister Equitum: who was
deputed to be attendant vpon the dic-
tatoz. To this office of Dictatoz was
first deputed at Rome Titus Largi-
us. And Spurius Cassius supplied
first the offyce of magister Equitum.
In the. xvi. yere did the commons of
Rome make a commotion, pretending
the cause to be, for that the senatours
and Consuls woulde haue oppressed
them:

them: At which time, they created ii.
 whome they called Tribuni Plebis,
 and assigned them to be peculiar dec-
 sers and determiners of their causes
 only: by whose meanes they might be
 in safety, and defended against the co-
 suls. In the yere folowing the Volsci-
 ans renewed battaile againste the Ro-
 maines, they were subdued: and losse
 moreouer they, first city called Corio-
 li. In the. xlii. yere after that the kyn-
 ges were banished, Quintus Martius
 a famous capitaine of the Romaynes,
 who wan Coriolis a citie of the Vol-
 scians, bypon displeasure conceyued,
 went to the Volscians, and toke part
 with them, who also aided him against
 the Romaines. By meane wherof, he
 putte the Romaines oft times to the
 worste. He camped wythin. v. miles of
 the city of Rome. And regardinge no-
 thing the Legates, which the Romai-
 nes sent to hym to entreate for peace,
 he determyned to haue inuaded his
 owne

Tribuni Ple-
 bis created:
 whiche were
 after, abrogat-
 ed by Sylla,
 and restored
 agayn by Po-
 peius.

The Volsci-
 ans renewed
 war agaynst
 the Romains
 Rome inua-
 ded by Quint-
 us Martius
 a Romayne.

muster taken within the city, & the ci-
tizens amounted to þ nombze of a C.
xix. M. able menne. The yere folow-
ing, when tharmy of the Romaines
was beseged in þ hil Algidus, which
was wel nigh. xii. miles distant from
þ city of Rome. Lucius Quintus Cin-
cinnatus was made dictatoz, who be-
ing seised of a close oz field which rā-
teined so much grouñd as one yoke of
oren was able to ear in. iiii. daies: cal-
led in latin. Quatuor vgera: (whiche
contained. ix. C. ix. fote in length & in
bredth. CCC. & viii. scoze fote,) til-
led that ground with his owne han-
des. And beyng sent foz to succoz
the Romaines, they found him busily
occupied in plowing: he then wiping
onlye the sweat from his brolves, and
(as the manner was) castinge vppon
him the garment (whiche was assig-
ned foz the Dictatoz to weare) called
Toga pzetexta: tooke his iourney
foz the with agaynst the hys ennemyes:

The secende
muster at
Rome.

The Romaine
army beseged

Lucius Qui-
tus Cincin-
tus being Di-
ctatoz, called
straight from
the plough
handle.

In howe smal
estimatyon
ample posses-
sions wet in
Rome.

Toga pzetex-
ta.

and

The office
of Consuls
ceased.

Decemvirs
first institu-
ted.

Duringe the
reigne of the
Decemvirs
certayne of
that order,
wer sent into
Grece, to see
the vsages of
the moost fa-
mous cityes
there, who be-
syng there in
the aduise of
the most lear-
ned in those
partes wrote
certain lawes
whych were
called the. xii.
tables, and

and putting them to flight, deliuered
the army of the Romanes besieged.
In the yeare after the foundatyon of
the citie of Rome thze hundzeth and
one, the office of the consules ceased
for a time. And in the place of the. ii.
Consules, there were chosen tenne
which should beare these authoritie
in the citie, and they were called De-
cemvirs. But when in the first yeare
after their creation they had well de-
meaned them selues, in the seconde
yere of their bearing rule, one of the
named Appius Claudius wold haue
forst & defloured a maid, which was
daughter to one Virginius: whych
Virginius at that time soulded for
honest wages in the hill Algidus a-
gainste the Latines. But when Vir-
ginius vnderstode the pretens of the
Decemvirs, he chose rather to slaye
daughter as he did, then he should be
polluted by the Decemvir: and retur-
ning backe to his souldiours, he be-

gan

gan a commotion: for which fact the Decemvirs were deprived of their authority, and they them selues condemned. In the. CCC. and. xv. yere after Rome was builde, the Fidenates rebelled against the Romaines: whome the Veientines assisted. To whom Lucius was at that time kynge of the Veientines, bothe which Cityes were situate nigh to Rome: For Fidene was but. vii. miles and Veientes. xviii. miles distante from Rome. The Volscianes in like maner took parte with those other people. How be it they sustained the overthrow by Marcus Aemilius then Dictator, & Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, Magister Equitum. In that battayle they lost their king. The city of the Fidenates was won and quite destroyed. Twenty yeres after that, the Veientines rebelled agayne: and ther was sent against them, Furius Camillus the Dictator: who at the first, discom-

The Decemvirs deprived of their authority, they reigned. 3. yeres.

The Fidenates rebelled.

Marcus Aemilius Dictator.

Lucius Q. Cincinnatus magister Equitum.

Columinus slayne.

The Citie of the Fidenates taken and overthrowen.

Furius Camillus Dictator.

The city of
the Aleitins
taken.

Falisci won.

Camillus ba
nyshed.

Rome inua-
ded by the
frenchmen, in
the. 360. yere
after the cite
was built, a-
bout. 350. ye-
res before the
byrth of chryst

Rome taken.

sited them in battayle: and eftsones
when he hadde besieged the Citye a
good space, he wanne it: whiche was
the mooste auncient and the rycheſt
thzough all Italy. After that, he wan
also Falisci, a Citye no lesse notable
thē that other was. But the peoples
hartes were kindled agaynstē hym,
thzough the pzocurement of certain
persons whiche surmised that he had
not well and indifferentlye deuided
the spoyle: Wppon whiche cause, hee
was condempned and banished the
City. Immediatly herebppon, the
Frenchmen inuaded Rome and pur
sued the Romaynes vnto the floude
Allia, whiche was xi. miles dystante
from the cite of Rome, whan they
had thus discomfited and vāquyshed
the Romaynes, they wan the citey it
self: of which no part was able to be
defended against them but the Capi-
toll only: whiche when they had also
of longe tyme besieged, so that the
Ro-

Romaynes whiche were included,
 began now to fayle of byttayles, Ca
 millus who liued as a banished mā,
 in a city neare aduynynge, set vppon
 the Frenchmen, and wyth muche a
 doo put them to fleyght. **¶** Wher vppon Rome reskue
 the Frenchmen whiche layde syege ed by Camilla
 to the cappytoll, brake by their siege, lris, and the
 receyuyng gold of the Romaines for frechmen put
 the same intent. But Camillus wyl to fleyght.
 pursued, and made such slaughter of
 them, that he recovered not only the
 golde whiche they had receyued, but
 suche annuities also and ensignes
 of warre, as they hadde gotten. And
 thus returnyng to Rome agayne, he
 entred into the citye with his thynde
 triumphe, and was called the second
 Romulus. **¶** Camillus cal
 led the second
 Romulus.
 : Romulus: as thoughe he also
 had ben a founder of that
 hys countrey.

D. ii.

The

The seconde boke of the breuiary of Eutropius.

Offices chan-
ged agayne in
Rome.

Tribuni mili-
tium created.

The city of
Volscianes
wonne by Ca-
millus.



In the three hundredeth
thre skore and v. yeare
after the buyldynge of
the citie of Rome, and
in the firste yeare after
that it was so taken by the Frenche
men, the offices were agayne alte-
red, and in steade of the two consuls,
two were created, whych wer called
Tribuni Militum: of no lesse autho-
ritie then the Consuls were. From
this time, began the welth of Rome
to increase. For that same yere, Ca-
millus wan the city of the Volsciāns.
which by the space of .lxx. yeaers had
waged battayle with the Romans:
he wan also the cities of the Equies
and Sutrinēs, and discomfited all
theyr armies: and got thre triumphs
together. Tytus Quintius Cincina-
tus pursuinge at that time also the
Pisene

Prenestines whych came to the very
gates of Rome to wage battaile, and
ouercame them at the floud Alia,
and annexed to the Emppre of the
Romaines those cities whiche were
under the dominion of the Prenesti-
nes. Than gaue he the assault to the
citty Preneste it selfe: whiche was
yelded vp to him: All whiche feates

Great profe-
esse of Cinc-
natus.

hee did within .xx. dayes space: and a
trumphe was graunted vnto hym.

How be it the dignity of the Tribu-
nes did not longe indure: so: after a
while, it semed good to the Romaines
to create no mo of that order.

The office of
Tribunes ce-
sed.

And so by the space of three yeaeres,
they stode in doubt whether they shold
make any great offices agayn or no.

Neuerthelesse the Tribunes at last,
by common consente obtayned a-
gaine theyr former dignity, and that
they shoulde also haue the authority
of the Consuls besides, and continu-
ed so by the space of three yeres.

The Tribu-
nes recovered
agayn theyr
dignitye.

Then

Then were there consules created
 Consuls cre- againe. In the yere that Lucius Ce-
 ated agayne. nutius, and Quintus Sernilius wer
 Camillus de, consuls, Camillus died, vnto whom
 cealed. most honoz was attributed nexte af-
 ter Romulus, of anye that euer was
 in Rome. About this time Quintius
 the Dictatoz was sent forth agaynst
 the Frenchmen which were argued
 in Italy, and had camped on the far-
 ther side of the floud Auienes; wher
 Titus Manlius the worthiest of all
 the Senators, slue one of the French
 men, which prouoked him to fyghte
 hande to hande. And when he hadde
 slayne hym, he pluckte of a chayn of
 gould which his enemy ware about
 his necke, and put it about his owne
 whereof bothe he and hys posteritye
 were called Torquati, for a perpetu-
 all memozy of that fact. The residue
 of the Frenchmen wer put to flight;
 and eftsoones ouercome by Caius
 Sulpitius the Dictatoz. Within a
 whyle

The frenche
 men againe a
 rised and
 camped in
 Italy.

The original
 of the name
 of Torquati.

whyle after, the Thuscianes were The Thusc
 subdued by Caius Marius: and, vii. ans discomfi-
 thousand of them were led prisoners ted by Mari-
 in one triumphe. There was againe us.
 a muster had in Rome, and whē the
 Latines whome the Romaynes had The thysde
 befoze subdued, refused to assiste thē muster at
 with any power of mē against they Rome.
 enemies, they wer enforced to chose
 among them selues yong souldiours
 onely, and suche as befoze that time
 had neuer bene at warre, to the nom-
 ber of ten legions. So muche pzenal-
 led the Romaines in Warlike feats
 and cheualry, although their wealth
 and substaunce was as yet but verye
 slender. Thys armye went forth a-
 gaynst the Frenchmen, and Lucius
 Furius was appoynted generall
 therof: At that time, one of the french
 campe chalenged into the fielde hym
 whom the Romaines accompted the
 moost valyaunt among them al. Up-
 on whych bragges Marcus Valeri-
 us

Magr. Maier.
did battayle
wyth a french
man.

The originall
of the name of
Corvinus.
D. Ma. Coz.
Consul,

us being at that time Tribunus Pl.
litum profered himselfe to fight the
combate: and as he marched forwarde
into the field ready armed, a Crowe
lyghted vppon his ryghte arme, and
sate there stil. Afterwarde when bys
aduersarye and hee came to hande
grypes, the same Crowe smote the
Frenchman vpon the eyes with bys
winges and tallaunts in such sorte,
that he coulde not see forthrighte, by
meane wherof he was slain by Ma-
lerius. And the Crow gaue him not
only the victoery, but his name also,
that he was after called Corvinus.
And for this fact he was created con-
sull, duringe the space of. xiii. yeres.
Then the Latines who beefore had
refused to ayde the Romaines wyth
any souldiours, made request that
one of the Consuls myght be chosen
amonge them, and the other among
the Romaines, whiche demaunde of
theyrs was denyed, and battayle by
the

the Romaynes prepared against the,
 wherein they were overcome, and by
 upon they overthrew the Romaynes
 triumphed. The pictures of the con-
 sulles were set vpp at the barres:

Battayle a-
 gainst the La-
 tines.

(whiche was the place where the
 Oratoys pleaded mennes causes) so
 this victorie atchieued. Now the Ro-
 maines wared mighte: they warred
 with the Samnites well nyghe an
 C. and. xxx. miles distant from Rome
 whiche are situate in the mid waye
 betwene Picennum, Campania, and
 Apulia. Lucius Papirius Cursor
 went to that battail being first cre-
 ated Dictator, & retournyng through
 cause of busynesse from thence to
 Rome, gaue charge (at his departure
 to Quintus Fabius Maximus, who
 at that time was Magister Equitū,
 that during his absence, he shuld not
 fyght with his ennemies. Now be it
 he vppon occasyon given, with mer-
 ueylous dexterity of fortune fought
 with

The Images
 of the Cōsuls
 erected.

Quintus Fabi-
bi. Max. ad-
judged to
death.

The Romai-
nes vanquy-
shed by the
Samnites.

The poke y
they called In-
gu was made
of ii. speares,
strucke in the
earth, and the
third on their
poynts like a
galowes: vn-
der which for
reproch van-
quished men
were led.

With the Samnites, and vanquished
them. For whyche facte the Dictator
Lucius Papirius after hys retourne
gaue sentence of death vppon hym,
for that he had foughte contrarie to
hys commaundement. But yet hee
was deliuered through the passynge
great fauour of the souldiers, which
they pretended toward hym. Aboute
which matter there was such dissen-
tion bred by Papirius, that hee was
uighe slaine himselfe there in. After
this, the Samnites ouercam the Ro-
maines to theyr great reproche, and
caused them to crepe vnder the poke
at whiche time Titus Meturius and
Spurius Postumius were consuls.
Howe be it the Senators and people
of Rome forthe with infringed that
league, which a litel befoze they wer
constrained to make with the Sam-
nites. Then Lucius Papirius hadde
the vpper hande ouer the Samnites,
and sent. vii. thousand of them vnder
the

the yoke: and Papirius triumphed
 ouer them. At that time Appius Clau- **The Samnites**
 dius being Censor, conueyed into the **discomfited.**
 city, the streame which is now cal-
 led Claudia water, and made y^e high
 way which is yet called Appia way. **The Samnites**
 Not long after the Samnites reneu- **tes renewed**
 ed battaile, and overcame Quintus **battayle.**
 Fabius Maximus, and slewe. iiii. M.
 of hys men. Afterward whan his fa- **Quint. Fab.**
 ther Fabius Maximus was sente to **was vanqui-**
 aide him, he did not only subdue the **shed.**
 Samnites againe, but wan also vy-
 uers of theyr towne. Then were
 Publius Cornelius Rufinus, and
 Marcus Curius Dentatus created **Publ. Cor.**
 Consuls: and were bothe sent forth **Ruf. and M.**
 against the Samnites, and in an ex- **Cur. Dent.**
 ceding greate battayle they vanqui- **Consuls.**
 shed theym: and thus ended they the
 battaile, which the Samnites hadde
 continued against the Romaines, by
 the space of. xlii. yeares: which nati-
 on far aboue all the residue thzough
 out

out all Italy, did moſte diminiſh the
force of the Romains. Within a few
yeres after, the armies of the french
men ioyned wpth the Thufcians,
and Samnites againſte the Romai-
nes: but as they marched towarde
Rome, Cnaine Cornelius Dolabel-
la encountinge wpth them, ſlew
them: At that time warre was pro-
claymed agaynſte the Larentines
whiche inhabited the fartheſt partes
of Italye, for that they had inſurged
the Legates of the Romaines. The
Larentines deſired Pyrrhus kyng
of Epirus to aſſyſte theym agaynſte
the Romaines, who forth wpth came
to Italye.

Warre pro-
claymed agaynſt
the Larenti-
nes.

Thys Pyrrhus was deſcended of
the line of Achilles. Thys was the
fyrſte battaile that the Romaynes
waged with anye ſozaine ennemye.
To this battaile was Publius Ma-
terius Leuinus ſente: who when he
had apprehended the eſpyes of Pir-
thus,

The fyrſt bat-
tyle that the
romaynes wa-
ged wpth ſo-
raigne enmye.

thus, he willed that they shoulde be
 led through the camp, and that al the
 armye shoulde be shewed to them,
 and so be dismisste, to the ende they
 might recount to Pirrhys howe the
 Romaines did demeane them selues
 in all poyntes. Soone after the ar-
 mies ioyned battayle, and Pyrrhus
 was at the poynte to haue fled, had
 not hys Elephantes bene, throughe
 whose meanes he gotte the victorie:
 of whome the Romaynes (soz that
 they hadde not earste sene, suche be-
 stes) were dismayed and stood in
 feare.

The stoutnes
 of the romay-
 nes.

Pyrrhus o-
 uercame the
 romaynes, by
 meanes of his
 Elephantes.

Howe be it the nyghte synished
 their skymishe soz that time. Leui-
 us the Consull fledde that nyghte:
 and Pirrhys tooke prissoners about
 thousande and eyghte hundred
 Romaines, whome he entreated be-
 come honourablye, and suche as were
 aine in the battayle, hee buried,
 whome

Leuius the
 Consul fled.

Pyrhus hys
pryncely beha-
viour.

Worthy com-
mendation of
the Romains.

Whome when he sawe they were all
wounded in the foze partes, and af-
ter they were dead, keeping stil theyr
grim lokes, whiche while they lived
they yet hadde, as one agaste at the
syght, liffing uppe his handes to the
skyes, he sayde: were it my chauce
(quod he) to haue suche souldiours
as these were, I could easely wythin
thorte whyle conquere all the whole
wozld. After this, Pyrrhus associated
vnto him the Samnites, the Luca-
nes and the Brutians, and marched
so forwarde toward Rome despoiling
all as he went with fier and swoorde.
He prayed through all Campania, &
came to Venesse whiche was distāt
but. xviij. miles from Rome, then re-
tired hee backe againe to Campania
for dreede of the Consul, who came
wyth a great army againste hym.
The Romaynes then sente their le-
gates to Pyrrhus to entreate aboute
the ransomyng of their prisoners,
whome

whome he receiued honourably, and sent to Rome suche prisoners as he had, wythout receiuinge anye raun- some for them. And amonge the residue of the Romaine Legates, Pyrrhus was so muche affected towarde one Fabzicius, that wher as he vnderstode the sayd Fabzicius to be but a very poore man, he profered to geue him the fourths parte of his kingdome, if that he woulde for sake Rome, and come to hym. But Fabzicius refused that hys offer, where vppon Pyrrhus not a lytle meruaillinge at the Romaines, sente the chiefest of all his bande, one called Cyneas on embassade to Rome, to intreat for peace, vpon indifferent conditions, so that Pyrrhus myghte styl detayne that part of Italve whiche he had subdued by battail, which profer of peace misliked the Romaines: and woozde was sente backe to Pyrrhus from the Senate, that vn-
lesse

Howe dear
the Romaines
esteemed theyr
country.

Pyrrhus
played peace.

The Rout an
Swor of the Ro-
maynes.

The severity
of the Ro-
maynes.

Worthy prais-
e of encampes
mouthes.

lesse he would depart forth of Italy,
he could in no wyse haue peace with
the Romaynes. Then the Romans
commaunded that all those whiche
Pyrrhus had taken prisoners, should
be reputed as infamed persones, so
that they would be taken prisoners
when they might haue defended the
selues by force of armes: And more
ouer, that they should not agayne be
restored to theyr former estate, vntyl
suche tyme as they broughte wyth
them the like spoiles of theyr enne-
mies. With this answer retourned
the Legate of Pyrrhus: of whome
when Pyrrhus demaunded what ma-
ner of place Rome was, he answer-
ed that he had there sene a countrey
of kinges: affirming that in manner
enery one there, was suche a one, as
Pyrrhus alone was counted to be at
Epirus, and through all Grece. The
there were sent forth agaynst Pyrr-
hus, Publius Sulpitius and Decius:

as: who met then Consuls. In a battell
with which he made agaynst them,
Pyrrhus was wounded, his Ele-
phantes slaine, and of his armye hee
lost twentye thousande. There were
slaine of the Romanes onely v. M.

Thus was Pyrrhus discomfited.

The yere after, Fabzicius was sent

to the agaynst Pyrrhus: This was

he, whome before amonge the other

Legates of the Romanes, Pyrrhus

could by no meanes allure to forsake

Rome and come to him, byppon pro-

mise to depart with the fourth parte

of his kingdome vnto him. When he

and king Pyrrhus had pitched theyr

tentes neare the one to the other,

Pyrrhus his Whisition cam by night

to Fabzicius, offering that he would

destroy Pyrrhus with payson, if Fa-

bzicius would geue him any thyng

for his labour: whome Fabzicius

apprehended, and caused to be bound

and caried to Pyrrhus, and to be de-

Sub. Bul.
and Decius
Consuls sent
agaynst Pyr-
rhus.

Pyrrhus put
to flyght.

Fabzicius set
agaynst Pyr-
rhus.

The Roma-
nes hated tre-
son.

Pirrhus
went into Si-
cillie.
Fabritius tri-
umphed.

Pirrhus dis-
comfited.

Elephant
first brought
to Rome.

declared unto hym what thyngs his
Opposition hadde conspired againste
hym. Where at the kynge all agast
sayde. Undoubtedly this is that Fa-
bricius (quod he), who wyth more
difficulty can be made to forsake ho-
nesty, then the Sunne can be stoppe
to run his course. And so the kynge
departed into Sicillie. Fabritius af-
ter that he had subdued the Samni-
tes and the Lucanes triumphed. Af-
terward, Marcus Curius Dentatus
and Cornelius Lentulus being then
Consuls, were sent forth agaynst
Pirrhus, Curius foughte the bat-
tyle wyth hym. He slewe his army,
hee draue hym to Tarentum, and
sackt his tentes. He slewe that daye
of his ennemyes thre and twentye
thousande. Curius Dentatus tri-
umphed in his Consulship: he brou-
ght foure Elephants to Rome: whi-
che were the fyrste that ever were
there. Not longe after, Pirrhus de-
parted

parted from Larentium, and at Rome
 got a citie of Grece he was bayne.
 When Caius Fabius Pictus
 and Caius Claudius Cimber were
 consules, whiche was in the yeare
 after the foundatyon of the citie of
 Rome, four hundredth thre skore and
 one, ambassadours were sent forthe
 of Alexandria by Ptolemeus to
 Rome, to toyne frendshipp and amity
 with the Romaynes: which thing
 they obtayned. Whiles that Quintus
 Cato, and Caius Fabius Pic-
 tor were consuls, the Picentines stir-
 red by war agaynst the Romaynes,
 but they were overcome by Publius
 Sempronius and Appius Claudius,
 (whiche wer next cōsuls) & triumphed
 over them. About this tyme, the Ro-
 mains built the cities Ariminum in
 Fraunce, and Beneuentum in Sam-
 nis: when Marcus Attius Regulus & Lu-
 cius Libus wer consuls, war was pro-
 cilamed agaynst the Sale in Apulia.

Legats forthe
 of Alexandria
 set to Rome.

Pub. Sem.
 & App. Clau.
 Consuls.

The cities
 Ariminum &
 Beneuentum
 built by the
 Romaynes.
 Marcus Attius
 Regulus & Lu-
 cius Libus
 Consuls.

The Brundisians & the city taken.

The Brundisians were vanquished, and their City wonne: and triumph was had ouer them againe.

In the. CCCC. lxxviii. yeare after the buildinge of Rome, the name and renoume of the Romaynes became now famous, and yet had they neuer waged any battaille forthe of Italy. To the end therfore that they might vnderstande what power they were able to make, there was a muster had, and the names of the Romaynes were taken: who being nombred by the polls, amounted to. cc. cc.

In the year gain in Rome

th. 9. 334. citizens, all be it siſſe the first foundation of the citie, warres

The first battayle whiche the romaynes waged against the Carthaginians was in the 480. yere after the buildinge of the citie, & lasted one. yere.

had at no tyme ceased: The was the first battayle attempted against the people of Affricke: Appius Claudius and Quintus Fuluius beinge then Consuls: battail was fought against them in Sicillie: where as Appius Claudius triumphed ouer them, and ouer Hieron king of Sicillie.

In the yere folowing Marrus Ma-
terius, and Octacillus beyngs then
Consuls, the Romanes fought be-
ry great enterpryses. For whye, the
Lauzomatians, and the Catana-
les, and besides them, fiftie other ci-
ties, were reduced vnder obedience.

In the thirde yere after, preparati-
on for warre was made against Pyrr-
on in Sicilie. But he, together with
the residue of his Nobilitie, made
peace with the Romanes, and gaue
vnto them in consideration thereof,
CC. talentes of silver. The Africa-
nes were ouercome in Sicilie, which
was the seconde tyme that the Ro-
manes triumphed ouer them.

In the fiftie yere after that the
Romanes firste waged battaile a-
gainste the Alers, (Caius Duilius,
and Cneus Cornelius being
Consuls,) they fought vpon the sea.
Against which battaile, they hadde
prepared light shippes, whiche they

Appi. Clau-
s. Quin. Ful.
Consules.
Mar. Male.
and Octacil.
Consules.

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1492 1493

Warre was
made against
Pyrron.

The seconde
triumph ouer
the Africans
was at the
siege of
Mazara.

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The Breuiary

The Cathaginians defeated.

Calcutta, 1840.
No. 130.
S. C. & S. S.
Copies and
Sardina
Swon.

Luci. Pau.
Viol. & Bar.
Horn. Regu.
Conductor.

The second
battalion the
Sea, 2. 10. 1911

fallen Foyles. The Consul Cezne-
lius was detoured by a trayne. But
Dujilius fought the battall out, and
overcame the captain of the Cartha-
ginians. He took. ccc. ships. He sunk
xliii. He took. lvi. men prisoners,
and holde. lii. 99. There was never
victory more acceptable to the Ro-
mains, then this was. For whett
before they had shewed their selues
to be invincible vpon the lande, they
had now also experimented that they
wer of great force vpon the sea, whē
Gaius Aquilius Florus, and Lucius
Scipio were Consuls, Scipio tooke
Corfica, and Sardinia, and led wth
him from thence many thousand pri-
soners, and triumphed. Lucius Valius
Mollo, & Marcus Atilius Regulus,
being Consuls, war was again tra-
posed into Africke against Hanniball
a captain of the Carthaginians: This
battail was also fought vpon the sea
and Hanniball was discomfited. For
when

when he had lost. lxiii. ships, he ret-
 red backe. The Romans lost in that
 battail. xxi. ships; but when they wer
 arrived in Affricke, Clupea the chiefe
 Citie in Affricke was yealded by to
 them. The Consules then marched
 forward toward Carthage: and when
 they had despoiled many Townes,
 Scipio returned to Rome, & brou-
 ght with him. xxi. prisoners. At-
 tilius Regulus remaininge still in
 Affricke, prepared his army to with-
 stand the force of the Affricanes: and
 joining battail with iii. capitaines of
 the Carthaginians, he obtai-
 ned the victorie. He then killed
 his enemies. He took prisoners
 thousand men, and eighthe Elephan-
 tes. He received under obeytaunce
 lxiii. Cityes. The Carthaginians
 when they were thus distressed,
 desired peace of the Romans, which
 when Scipio would not grant, but
 upon straight conditions, they desired

A great one
 those of the
 Carthagini.
 Clupea yealded
 to the Ro-
 mans.

Scipio re-
 turned tope-
 victorie to
 Rome.

Regulus re-
 mained in
 Affricke.

Regulus was
 the attay-
 ned the victorie.

He then killed
 his enemies.

He took prisoners
 thousand men,

and eighthe
 Elephan-
 tes.

He received
 under obeytaunce

lxiii. Cityes.

The Carthaginians

when they were
 thus distressed,

desired peace
 of the Romans,

which
 when Scipio
 would not grant,

but
 upon straight
 conditions, they

Peace desi-
 red by the
 Carthagini.

The Cartha-
giniens despy-
red ayd of the
Lacedemoni-
ans

A great over-
throwe of the
Romaynes.

Regulus ta-
ken and caste
into pylson.

Mar. Emill.
Paul. & Ser-
gius Ful. Cōsuls

Battail renn-
ed by the Ro-
mains agall
the Cartha.

The thyrde
battayle on
the sea.

A great discō-
fytur of the
Carthagini.

succoure of the Lacedemonians: to
whom the Lacedemonians sent Tan-
tippus with a band of menne, throu-
ghe whose meanes, Regulus was
ouercome, so that of all the armye of
the Romaines, there eskaped but
ii. M. only. xv. M. were taken prisson-
ners, and theyr captaine Regulus al-
so: xxx. M. were slaine. Regulus hym-
selfe was cast into pylson. The towre
Marcus Emilius Paulus, and Ser-
gius Fulvius the nobler created Cō-
suls: bothe whiche passed ouer into
Africa: wyth a navy of. lli. C. sayls.
Firste they ouercame the Afers in
battail vpon the sea: Emilius forthe
a handreth and foure thyppes of bys-
sines. He toke. xii. together with
the wyen that fought in them. He slue
and toke prissoners besides. xv. M. of
his enemies, and enriched his sol-
dours with an exceeding great
spoyls. And at that tyme, had all Af-
ricke beene subdued, had not there
chann-

channed so great a death, that the
 souldiours coulde not anye longer
 remaine there: As the Consulles re-
 tourned home with theyr victorious
 navy, they suffered shipwacke about
 the coaste of Sicilie. Whereas there
 arose so great a tempest, that o'.liii.
 C. lxxxiij. shippes, bunneth lxxx. could
 be saved. Whiche tempest was so
 terribble, that the lyke therof had not
 at anye time before bene hearde of,
 vpon the sea. Nevertheless the Ro-
 maynes forthwith renued two hun-
 dret newe shippes, (whose myndes
 were not a whit dismayed with those
 former mishappes.) Then were cre-
 ated Consulles, Cneus Heronilius Ce-
 pio, and Caius Sempronius Blesus.
 wha with two hundred and .lx. shippes,
 took their voyage towarde Affricke
 where they won certayne cities. And
 as they returned thence homeward
 (bringing a great spoyle with them)
 they suffered shipwacke. Whereupon
 the

Great death
 in Affricke,

The Romanes
 were dismayed
 greatly by
 shipwacke

The innu-
 ble and stout
 courage of the
 Romanes.

Cne. Heron.
 Ce. and. Cai.
 Sem. Bl.
 Consulles.

The fourth
 battail on the
 sea.

The romaynes sustained shipwracks and gayne.

The romaynes purposed to geue over battell on the sea.

Luci. Ceci.

Spe. & Caius Furi. Pla. Consuls.

The Carthage wascomfited.

they suffered shipwracks, whereupon the Romaynes finding them selues agreued with these continuall and often damages which they sustained vpon the sea, the Senatores thoughte

good, to geue over that kinde of battell, and to kepe no more but ix. ships onely, to defende Italy wythall. The

Lucius Cecilius Metellus, and Caius Furius Placidus wer Consuls,

Metellus ouercame in Sicillie, the captayn of the Carthaginians which came agaynst them with a hundred and xxi. Elephantes, and a

great power of men besides. He slew xx. M. men, and got. xxi. Elephants.

The residue of his enemies which wer skattered and disperfed among the

Numidians, (whome he had to adde him,) he got together & broughte his

prisoners with great triumphe to Rome and as they wente, the herd of Elephants, which were x. Candled with

number our riaper all the way. The

The Carthaginians after these so
 great mischaunces, required Regulus
 a captayne of the Romaynes (whom
 befoze they hadde taken prisoner,)
 that he would goo to Rome, and get
 peace for them of the Romans, and
 also exchange of prisoners. But Re-
 gulus when he was come to Rome,
 and was brought into the Senate,
 did in no poynt behaue himselfe as a
 Romaine, affirming that fro the day
 that he first fel into the hands of the
 Carthaginians, he gaue ouer clenely
 desire to be any longer a Romayne:
 in so much that he refused the company
 of his owne wife at Rome: and per-
 swaded the Romaynes that peace
 shoulde by no meanes bee granted
 to the Carthaginians; alledgyng
 that their mynues were so quarely
 wyth those so many mischaunces,
 that they were quyte wyde of hope
 that they shoulde euer be able to re-
 couer againe their former estate.

The Cartha-
 sent Regulus
 a romayne to
 entreate for
 peace.

And

A notable ex-
ample of love
towards his
countrie.

And as for him, he was not worthe
to be so muche esteemed (being now
very aged) that for his cause, and the
redeminge of a few others whiche
were detained prisoners, at Car-
thage, so many thousand of their en-
emies should be restored. Whiche
request of his, at last the Romaynes
assented unto. In so muche that they
woulde not geue eare to the petyti-
on of anye whiche came from Car-
thage, to entreat them for peace. Re-
gulus sone after, returned to Car-
thage: whome the Romaynes offer-
ed to detain till at Rome. But hee
denied that hee woulde remayne in
that city, in which he could not now
haue the name of an honest Citizen,
sith that he had so long bene among
the Carthaginians. Whome (after
his returne to Carthage,) the Car-
thaginians with most cruel tortures
put to death. When Publius Clau-
dus Pulcher, and Caius Junius
were

Regulus put to death.

were consuls, Claudius in an euyl
 tytle, wpyth no lesse euill successe,
 foughte a battayle: and was ouer-
 come by the Carthaginians, For set-
 tyng forthe with two hundzeth and
 twenty sayle, he fled with .xxx. shypes
 only, lxxxx. wer taken together with
 the men whiche fought in them: and
 the residue were sonke. There were
 besides, .xx. thousand of the romaines
 taken prisoners. In lyke manner al-
 so the other Consull losse his nauye
 by shipwacke: howe be it he saued
 his armye, for that the shore was
 neare. At what time Caius Luctaci-
 us Catulus, and Aulus Posthumi-
 us Albinus were consules, (whiche
 was in the .xxiii. yere after that bat-
 talle was fyrste waged with the car-
 thaginiens,) battail was committed
 to the guiding and orderinge of Ca-
 talus agaynst the Africanes: who
 toke his viage into Sicillie, with thre
 hundzeth sayle: agaynst whome the

Pub. Clau.
 Pulcher, and
 Ca. Iunius
 Consuls.
 Theromains
 dyscomfited.

The romayn
 nauy perished
 by shipwack

Ca. Luctati-
 Catu. & anl.
 Posthu. albi-
 Consuls.

Afers

After had prepared. cccc. sayle ready furnished. This Catulus was some what sickly when he toke shyping.

For why, he was wounded in a battail a litle before. The battayle was fought over agaynst Lilybes a cite of Sicilie, with passyng greate valiantnesse of the Romains. They toke lxxii. of the Carthaginiens shippes:

The great overthrow of the Carthaginians.

They sanke a. c. and. xxi. they tooke xxxii. M. men prisoners: & lxx. c. lii. M.

an infinite deale of golde and silver broughte they to Rome: and of the Romayne nauye, only. xii. shippes miscaried, whiche wer sonke. This battaille was done the. vi. of the Ides of

Peace granted to the Carthaginians.

Marche. The Carthaginiens forthwith desired peace, and it was granted to them. Suche prisoners as the Carthaginiens had taken of the romaynes wer restozed. And they desired that they might ransom some suche prisoners as the romaynes had taken of theirs. The Senate therfore com-

maund

maunded that suche of the carthagi-
 niens, as were prisoners in the co-
 mon holdes, should be deliuered and
 sent home without any ranfome: &
 such of them as private persons had
 taken prisoners, should be dispensed
 also: and that their ranfome should
 bee answered (to those whiche tooke
 them) forth of the common tresorpe, **The greate**
 rather then the carthaginiens shuld **largesse of the**
 be charged therewith. After this, were **romaynes.**
Q. Lutatius, & Anulus Manlius crea-
 ted consuls. They waged battaile a-
 gainst Falisc: which had bene some **Q. Lutatius &**
 time a welthye city of Italie. Thys **Anulus Man.**
 city they wan, within .xl. dayes after **Consuls.**
 they layde the assaulte therto. They **Falisc besie-**
 slew there .xv. M. men: to the residue **ged and won.**
 they graunted peace, but they
 depriued them of the one
 mostye of they
 landes.

The

The thynde booke of the breuiary of Eutropius.



Then the battayle a-
gaynst the Cartha-
ginians was thus
determined, which
hadde continued by
the space of xxii. ye-
res, the Romaynes

(who were now become famous,)
sente Legates to Ptolomeus kynge
of Egypt, proferynge to ayde hym,
for that Antiochus kynge of Syria,
warred agaynst hym: hee thanked
the Romaines for theyr gentleness:
howe be it hee receyved no ayde of
them, so that the battayle was all
ready finished. About the same time
Hiero the mighty and puissant kyng
of Sicilie, came to Rome, to beholde
the Enterludes there, and distribu-
ted among the people of Rome, two
hundred thousand bushels of wheat

Lucius

And profered
by the Ro-
maynes to
Ptolomeus.

Corn given
among the Ro-
maynes by
Hiero.

Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, & Ful-
 us Flaccus being Consuls (during
 whose raigne Hiero came to Rome)

battayle was waged against the Li-
 guriens within Italy: and triumph
 was had over them. At that time all

so, the Carthaginiens attempted to
 renew battail: and perswaded in like
 manner the Sardinians to rebell,

who should haue bene subiect to the
 Romaines, for as muche as peace
 was concluded betwene them & the

Romayns upon the same condition.
 Nevertheless they sente theyr Am-
 bassadours to Rome, and confyrm-
 ed the peace againe. When Titus

Manlius Torquatus, and Caius At-
 tilius Balbus were Consules, the
 Romaynes triumphed over the Sar-
 dinians. When the Romaynes con-
 cluded peace wth all natyons, so

now they had no manner batel in hand:
 which thinge neuer happened unto
 them sith the firste buildinge of the

city

F. l.

Ln. Corne.
 Len. & Ful.
 Flac. Con.

Battaille a:
 gainst the Li-
 guriens.

War renewed
 by the Car-
 thaginiens.

Peace gran-
 ted to the Car-
 thaginiens.

Tit. Man.
 Tor. and Cai.
 Attil. Balbus
 Consuls.

A triumph o-
 ver the Sar.

**Lu. Posthu.
Albi. & Ful.
Cne. Cen.
Consuls.**

**The first tri-
umphe ouer
Allyzians.**

**Emilius con-
sull.
Italy inua-
ded by the
Frenchmen.**

citye of come, but at one time onely
(whiche was) duringe the raygne of
Ruma Pompilius. When Lucius
Posthumus Albinus, and Fuluius
Cneus Centumalus were consules,
they waged battayl agaynst the Al-
lyzians: and when they had take ma-
nye cityes there, the kynges yelded
them selues. And that was the fyrste
trumphe that the romaynes euer
had ouer the Allyzians. Duryng the
tyme that Emilius was Consull,
great armies of the Frenchmen wer
come ouer the Alpes. Holwe be it, all
Italy stode together in the defence
of the romaynes. For as Fabius the
Historician dooth report, (who was
hymself present at that battal,) there
were eyght hundred thousand men
in a redynesse for to haue fought that
battayle. Neuerthelesse the Consull
hym self ended that bat: ail wth
greate dexterite of fortune. He slew
in that battayle forty thousande en-
emies:

mentes: and there was a triumphe
 decreed vnto Emilius. A fewe yeres
 after, a battayl was fought against
 the Frenchmen wythin Italie, and
 it was doone by Marcus Claudius
 Marcellus, and Cneus Cornelius
 Scipio, beyng then consules. At
 that same tyme, Marcellus haueinge
 wyth hym but a very smal troupe of
 hoysenmen, slewe the kynge of the
 Frenchmen (called Viridomarus,)
 wyth hys owne hands. After he, and
 his fellowe consull, slewe greate ar-
 mies of the Frenchmen. He conquere
 d Pillaine. He broughte an exceed-
 yng great spoyle with him home to
 Rome, and in his triumph he fastned
 the spoyles whych he had gotten of
 the Frenche kynge, to a longe staues
 ende, and so bare it vpon hys owne
 shoulers. In the time that Mar-
 cus Minutius, and Publius Corne-
 lius were Consules, warre was
 waged soze agaynste the Iapyans,

Emili' tri-
umphed.

Battayle a-
gaynste the
Frenchmen,
Mar. Clau.
Mar. & Cne.
Corne. Sc.
Consuls.

Viridomar-
kynge of the
Frenchmen
slain by Mar-
cellus.
Pillayn con-
quered.

Marcell' tri-
umphed.

Mar. Min. &
Pub. Corne.
Consuls.
War with
Iapyans.

The Breuiary

for that they had robbed and despoiled the sheppes of the Romaynes, which serued them with grayn. And they were quyte subdued. The selfe same yeare, the Carthaginiens waged theyr second battayl against the Romaynes, by Anniball their captaine, who attempted to assault Saguntum a city of Spayn, whych was in league and frendship whyrche the Romaines. This Annibal was then of the age of .xx. yerres, and had in his army a hundreth and fifty thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen. The Romaines sent ambassadours to him, to wyl him to cease from battayle. Wnt hee woulde not speake with the Legates: wherbypon the Romaynes sent likewise to Carthage, desiring that commaundement might be geuen to Anniball, that he shoulde no more warre vppon such people as were frends and in league with the Romaynes. But they ha

The second battayl of the Carthaginians against the Romaines, in the 560. yeare after the citie was buylt, whych durd by the space of .xvi. yerres. Saguntum assaulted by Annibal.

Howe lothe the Romaines were to vse force.

theye

And answers geuen them by the
 Carthaginians. In the mean season
 the Saguntines were famishedde,
 whome Anniball (after he had gotte
 the conquest ouer theym) afflycted
 wyth extreme punishments. Upon
 this, Publius Cornelius Scipio, wet
 into Spayne wyth an army, and Li-
 berius Scipronius into Sicillie with
 an other, warre was proclaymed a-
 gaynst the Carthaginians. Anniball
 (leauinge his brother Asdruball in
 Spayne,) hymselfe passed ouer Py-
 renens, makinge his waye ouer the
 Alpes: at which place as yet, no way
 laye. It was reported that he had in
 his army whiche he broughte wyth
 him into Italy, lxxx. M. footemenne,
 xx. M. horsemenne, and, xxxvii. Ele-
 phantes. In this space, diuers Ligu-
 rianes and Frenchmen had associa-
 ted them selues with Annibal. Sem-
 pronius Gracchus asone as he vn-
 derstode that Annibal was come in

The Sagun-
 tines famishd
 by Annibal.

Two armies
 sent forth by
 the romans.

Annibal pas-
 sed the alpes.

to Italy, he conueyed his army ouer

Ariminus south of Sicillie. Pub. Coz.

Scipio disc
tyed by An-
nibal.

Scipio first encountred with Anni-
bal: his men wer put to flight, & him

self returned wounded to his tentes.

Scipionius Gracchus in like maner

Scipionius
Gracchus dys-
comfited by
Annibal.

fought with him at the riner Trebia
and was discomfited. Whereupon di-

uers in Italy for fear yelded the sel-
ues to Annibal. And as he departed

thence to Etruscia, he met with Fla-

Flamini^{us} the
Consul slayn
by Annibal.

minius the Consull whom he slew.

There wer at that time. M. Ro-

maines slain. The residue fled. After

these things, M. Fab. Max. was sent

by the Romaynes agaynst Annibal.

He by tracting the time and dalyng

make the violence and force of Anni-

bal: and esiones finding oportunitie,

set vpon him and gaue him the ouer-

throw. In the. cccc. and. xlyere after

Annibal su-
steyned the o-
uerthrowe by
M. Fa. max.

that the city of Rome was built, Lu-

cius Enilius, and Publius Teren-

tius Varro, were sent agaynst Anni-

ball,

ball, and succeeded Fabius, whiche
 Fabius aduertised bothe the Con-
 sulles that they could not otherwise
 overcome Anniball (who was a hot
 and a basty warryoure,) but onlge
 by deferrynge and prolongynge the
 battayle. Howe be it, Marro berge
 rashlye: contrary to the mynde of the
 other Consull toynded the battayle,
 and foughte at the Towne called
 Canne in Apulia: wheras both the
 Consulles were overcome by Anni-
 ball. There were slayne in that bats-
 tayle thzee hundzeth Africanes; and
 a great parte of Anniball hys armye
 was wounded. But no battayle that
 the Romaynes euer hadde wyth the
 Carthaginians, enbawaged them so
 muche as this.

For whye, there were slaine in that
 battayle, Emilius Paulus then con-
 sull, and twentye other of the or-
 der of Consulles and Pretours;

La. Emilius
 and Publi.
 Ter. Marro
 Consuls.

Bothe the
 Consulles over-
 come by Anni-
 ball.

The greatest
 discomfytur
 that euer the
 Romains en-
 dured by the
 Carthagini-

The Breviary

of the Senators ther wer taken and
slayne. xxx. noble men, to the number
of three hundred: souldiours to the
number of. xl. M. and. lli. M. and five
hundred gentlemen besides. For al
whych great mischaunce, there was
not yet anye one among the Romai-
nes whiche made anye mentyon of
peace makinge with the Carthagi-
niens. The bondmen in Rome were
made free, and appoynted for souldi-
ours: whych thinge neuer hapned
erste there. After that battaile, many
cities in Italye whiche befoze were
vnder the obeyssaunce of the Romai-
nes, fell from them to Anniball.

The greates
fountnesse of
the romayns.

The bondme
in Rome ma
numist.

Annibal pro-
fered the Ro-
maynes to re-
deme theyr
pylsoners.

The greates
fountnesse of
the romayns.

Then Annibal profered the Romay-
nes that they shoulde redeame suche
souldiours of theyrs, as he had ta-
ken pylsoners. To whome the Ro-
maynes and the Senators aunsw-
red that those wer not to be accomp-
ted as necessary citizens, which whē
they were armed, woulde bee taken
prison.

prysonners: vppon whych aunswer,
Anniball slew them all wyth sondre
punishments, and sent home to Car-
thage thre busshels full of rynges,
whiche he pluckte of from the handes
of the Gentlemen and Senatoures,
and souldiours of the Romaynes.

Asdrubal also hys brother whom he
lefte behynde him in Spaine wyth a
greate armye (to the ende he myghte
brynge all that country in subiection
to the Africanes,) sustained an over-
throwe by the two Scipios whych

were captaines of the Romaynes, he
lost in that battaile, xxxv. M. men, of

whych the Romaynes toke pryson-
ners, r. M. and slew xx. M. But the

Carthaginiens to strengthen hym
agayn, sente him out of hand. xii. M.

footemen, and. iiii. M. horsemen, and
xx. Elephants. In the. liii. yere after

that Anniball invaded Italye, Mar-
cus Claudius Marcellus then Con-

sul fought against him with passyng
good

A passynge
great mur-
ther of the
romaynes.

Asdrubal o-
uercom by the
ii. Scipios.

Mar. Clau.
Marcel. Con-
sul.

good fortune at Pola a city of Capa-
nta. Annibal had by this time gotten
many cities ther fro the Romans in
Apulia, Calabria, & among the Bru-
tians. At that time, Phillip kynge of
Macedonie by his Legates (to whom
he sent to Annibal) profered that he
would aid him against the Romans:
vpon condition that after he had o-
uercome the Romans, he mighte in
like manner haue assistance of An-
nibal against the Grecians. But the
Romaines by chaunce apprehended
the Legates of king Phillip, and un-
derstode by them the whole matter.
Where vpon, they twilled Marcus
Valerius Leuinus to go into Mace-
donie: and Titus Manlius Torqua-
tus then being Proconsul, into Sa-
binia: for that Province also through
the alluring of Annibal, was fallen
from the Romans. And thus at one
time, fought the Romaines in foure
seuerall places together. In Italye
gained

Phillip pro-
fered to ayde
Annibal a-
gainst the
Romaynes.

Battail was
gained in four
seuerall places
by the Ro-
maynes.

gaine Annibal. In Spaine againe
 his brother Asdruball. In Macedonie
 against Philip. In Sardinia against
 the Sardinians, and another Asdru-
 ball a Carthaginian. This Asdrubal
 was taken by Marcus Valerius the
 Proconsull, who was sent into Sar-
 dinia against him: he also slew there
 xiiij. of his enemies, and took a
 thousand prisoners. Thus was
 Sardinia subdued by the Romans,
 and Hannibal as a conqueror brought
 Asdrubal and those other prisoners
 with him to Rome. In this while,
 Philip was also overcome by Luci-
 nus in Macedonie. And Asdrubal the
 second brother to Annibal, and Mago
 his third brother were by these means
 overcome in Spaine. In the tenth
 yere after that Annibal invaded Italy,
 at what time Pub. Sulp. Cne. Ful-
 vius consuls, Annibal approached with
 in .4. miles of the city of Rome: his
 horsemen were come to the very gates.

Sardinia sub-
 dued by the
 romaynes.

Philip over-
 come.

Asdrubal and
 Mago over-
 come.

Pub. Sulp.
 Cne. Fulv.
 Consuls.

But

The. ii. Scipios slain by
Hanniball in
Spainne.

Scipio slain by
Hanniball in
Spainne.

Friendship
toynd with
Phillip by
Lentinus.

But forthwith for dread of the Con-
sula whiche came against hym with
a great hoste, he retired back to Ca-
pania. Soone after, his brother As-
druball slewe bothe the Scipioes in
Spainne: whiche by the space of ma-
ny yeares hadde bene conquerours
there. Nevertheless, their army re-
mained whole. For whiche they were
rather beguiled by traîne, then van-
quished by manhode. At this tyme, a
great parte of Sicilie was recovered
by Marcellus the Consull: whiche
countrey the Afers began as than to
possesse: and from Siracusa the most
famous Citie therof, he broughte an
exceedinge greate spoyle to Rome.
Lentinus made league and toynd
friendship with Phillipus Macedo-
nie: and with diuers other cityes in
Grece besides: & with Attalus kinge
of Asia. And by the way as he wente
marching toward Sicilie, he discom-
fited and tooke prisoner Annones a
captayne

captain of the Carthaginians, at the city Agrigentum, together with the city it selfe: and sent him to Rome amonge those other prisoners. Where were yelded vp vnto him. xl. cities. He conquered. xxi. other cities.

Ammones taken prisoner.

Thus when all Sicilie was recovered, and Macedonie in such sort taken and quailde, hee returned to Rome with greate renowne. Afterwarde Anniball assaultinge Cneus Fulvius at vnwares beinge then in Italye, slue him and viii. M. men besides.

Cneus Fulvius slayn by Anniball.

In the meane space, Publius Cornelius Scipio sonne of Publius Scipio, was sent into Spayne: where (after that the two Scipioes were slayne,) no captaine of the Romans was lefte. He waged battaile there, beinge but of the age of. xxi. yeres.

Pub. Corne. Scipio sente into Spayne.

One who of all the Romaynes that were eyther in his dayes or anye tyme sith, might worthely be aduised the chiefe.

Great commendation of Scipio.

1267
 He Iuan Carthage in Spayn, where
 the Affricanes hadde all theyr golde
 and silver, and furniture for warre
 reynage. Furthermoze he sente
 to Rome, the mooste noble hostages
 which he had receiued of the Span-
 ardes. He toke also prisoner, Mago
 Annibal his brother, and sent him to
 Rome with the residue. There was
 great myght demeaned at Rome af-
 ter theese newes. Scipio restored to
 theyr parentes, theyr sonnes whom
 he had receiued for pledges before.

Mago sent pri-
 soner to Rome

Where vppon, in manner all the
 Spaniards wyth one assente tooke
 part with Scipio againste Annibal.
 After these thynges, he subdued and
 put to flight Asoruball Annibal his
 brother, and got ther a great spoyle.
 In this meane space, Quintus Fa-
 blus Maximus the Consull, (beynge
 as then in Italye) recovered Taren-
 tum, in whiche wer then remaining
 greate armies of Annibal; and there

Asorubal dis-
 comfited.

Tarentum re-
 couered.

he

he slew also Cartholon captayne to
 Anniball. He sold, xxi. thousand pri- Cartholon
 soners, and deuided the spoyle among hys
 his souldiours, and the money which
 he receiued for the men whiche hee
 sold, he brought to the common tre-
 asury of the Romaines. When many ci-
 ties of the Romaines which earthe
 had yelded them selues to Anniball,
 did againe submitte them selues to
 Fabius Maximus. The yere follow- Scipio, by
 ing, Scipio wrought notable feates good successe
 in Spain: there he (what through the in his affairs
 ayde of his brother Lucius Scipio, &
 what through he bys owne valiant-
 nesse,) reconered. lxx. cities. Wher-
 they had euil successe in that battaile
 which they fought in Italy. For why
 Clandius Parcellus being then con- Cland. mar.
 sul) was slayne there by Anniball. consul slayne.
 In the third yere after y, Scipio went
 again into Spain, and atcheued woz
 by things there. He banquished the
 kynge of Spayne in a great battail, The kynge of
 and comfited. Spayne bys

and afterwarde concluded frendshyp
 wyth him, wythoute requyryng any
 pledges of him after hee was subdu
 ed, wheras all others vsed after they
 had vanquysht anye, to take pledges
 of them whome they hadde so ouer
 come. Then Anniball fearynge that
 he should not be able anye longer to
 detayne Spain against Scipio, or to
 wythstande hys force, sente for hys
 brother Asdruball withall his army
 from thence. And as Asdruball wold
 haue passed that same way as Annib
 all did forthe of Spayne into Italy
 warde, he fell into the embushmentes
 whyche of set purpose were layd for
 hym by Appius Claudius Nero, and
 Marcus Liuius Salinator: at which
 place manfully fightinge and defend
 yng hym selfe, hee was slayne: and
 hys great army whyche he had wyth
 hym, was al together taken eyther
 or slaine: and a greate quantytye of
 treasure was brought to Rome.

Asdruball sent
 for forthe of
 Spayne.

Asdruball
 slayne.

After

after those thynges, Anniball began
 cleane to despaire of the successe of
 the battail: and courage decreased &
 grete to the Romaines. Whereupon
 they sent for Publius Cornelius Sci-
 pio sonne of Spaine: who came to
 Rome wyth greate glorie. When
 Quintus Cecilius and Lucius Vale-
 rius were consuls, all those ctyes a-
 monge the Brutians, whiche before
 fell from the Romaines to Annibal,
 yelded them selues again to the Ro-
 maines. In the.iiii. yere after that
 Annibal had invaded Italye, Scipio
 who had luckely atcheued things in
 Spayne: was created consull, and set
 into Affricke. This Scipio was ad-
 iudged to be inspired with some de-
 uine spirite. In so much that menne
 thought he had conference with the
 celestiall powers. He foughte in A-
 fricke against Annon a captayne of
 the Carthaginians and slew his ar-
 my. In the second battayle he toke his
 tentes,

Scipio sent
 for for the of
 Spayne.

Q. Cecilius
 and L. Vale-
 ri Consuls.

Scipio crea-
 ted Consul.

tentes, and iiii. M. and. l. Soldiers,
and few. xi. M. He tooke Siphar the
king of Numidie prisoner, who had
loyned himselfe in ayde wth the A-

Siphar king
of Numidie
take prisoner
fers; and invaded his tentes & sackte
them; and sent Siphar together with

the mooste noble men of Numidie to
Rome and an infinite spoyle: whiche
thyng so sone as it was vnderstode,

all Italy wel nygh forsooke Annibal,
whome the Carthaginiens wyllied

Annibal wyl-
led to retourne
home into A-
frycke,
to retourne and succoure Affrycke,
whych as then Scipio despoyled.

Thus in the end, yere all Italy was
deliuered from the terrour of Anni-

ball. The Legates of the Carthagi-

niens desired peace of Scipio: and by

him they were sente to Rome to the

Senate. Truce was made with the

durynge the space of xl. daies: vntyll

suche tyme as they might repaire to

Rome, and retourne from thence a-

gayne. In consideration where of,

they gaue the Romans xxx. thousand

poundes

Peace desir-
ed by the
Carthagini-
ens.

pointes. And when they hadde expo-
 sited their cause to the Senate, an-
 swer was made to them, that accord-
 inge to the aduise of Scipio, peace
 should be granted them, referring
 the matter wholly to Scipio: by whome
 it was granted vpon these conditi-
 ons. That they shoulde geue the Ro-
 mains fye thousand pounds of sil-
 uer, and that they shoulde mozeouer
 restore to the Romaynes suche pris-
 oners as they had taken of the yps,
 and suche as were fled from the Ro-
 mains to them.

-And lookinge
 at the same

The conditi-
 ons of peace
 with the Car-
 thaginians.

While these things wer in talk,
 Annibal as he returned into Africa,
 infringed the league, for he and his
 army wroughte diuers thynges by
 the way as they wente, contrarye to
 the peace concluded vpon, and as
 enemies. The Legates of the Car-
 thaginians were apprehended by
 the Romaynes: as they returned
 from Rome.

-quidam est
 ad id ad

The legatio
 sent by Annibal

C.ii.

But

But they were by the commandment of Scipio straightway dismissed againe. Not long after, Annibal himselfe being sore wearied with those contynnall battalles, desired peace which when it came to be treated of, it was graunted vpon the same conditions as it was before: and to the precedent conditions of payment of, **lxx. M.** poundes of siluer, was added the penaltye of paymente of **lxx. M.** poundes besides, so that newe breeche of league by him committed. The conditions displeased the Carthaginians. Where vpon they willed Annibal to fighte it out. Warre was waged against the Carthaginians by Scipio, and Masinissa kynge of the Numidians, who hadde ioyned friendship with the Romaines. Annibal sent three spies to the tentes of Scipio: which when they were apprehended by the Romaines, Scipio commaunded they should be ledde about

Annibal desired peace.

The condicions of the peace disliked the Carthaginians.

brought through the tentes, and that all
 his army should be showed them.
 Then that they shuld be feasted, and
 so dismisse, to the end they mighte re-
 count to Anniball, what they hadde
 seene amonge the romaynes. In the
 meane time, preparatione of battaile
 was made by the captaynes on eche
 partye, suche as vniuersallye man
 coulde euer remember the lyke. At
 whiche time bothe those expert men
 of warre and valiaunt captaynes led
 forth the theyr armies into the fiede.

Scipio returned conqueror: and at
 that time hadde he well nyghe taken
 Anniball him selfe also: who at the
 first eskaped and fled wyth a greate
 company of horsmen: but being pur-
 sued, they were all slaine, saving xv.
 only. And at the last, he fled but with
 iiii. alone. There was founde in the
 tentes of Anniball, xx. M. poundes of
 siluer, and of golde eyght hundredeth
 thousand: of other stuffe great store.

Anniball gret-
 ly discōfytēd.

Anniball su-
 staine a great
 overthrow.

Peace graun-
 ted to the Car-
 thaginians.

G.iii.

After

After that Saturnus the peace was con-
cluded with the Carthaginians: So-
pho returned to Rome: and with
greate glozve triumphed: and from
that tyme was he called Africanus:
Thus was the seconde battail finish-
ed: the Carthaginians finished in

Scipio tri-
umphed and was
called Affri-
canus.

The second
battail with
the Carthagi-
nians finished.

the. xix. yere after the first
commencement

thereafter
the Carthaginians
finished in

the. xix. yere after the first
commencement

thereafter
the Carthaginians
finished in

the. xix. yere after the first
commencement

thereafter
the Carthaginians
finished in

the. xix. yere after the first
commencement

thereafter
the Carthaginians
finished in

the. xix. yere after the first
commencement

The fourth booke of
the Trierary of Eutropius.



In the battaile a-
 gainst the Cartha-
 giniens was fimp-
 shed, & there ensued
 battaile in Spacedo-
 nie against Phillip
 who was big ther.

In the xxx. and ii. yere after þe build-
inge of the Citie Titus Quintius
Flaminius was sent againste kyng
Phillip, and hadde good successe. He
grawnted peace to Phillip vpon these
conditions: That he shuld not make
war vpon any of those cities whiche
were by þe Romans receiued vnder
protection: þe he shuld mozeouer re-
store al such Romans as he had take
prisoners, & such as had fled also fro
thē to him: & that he shuld kepe but
li. ships only: the residue of his fleet
he shuld deliuer by to the Romans.

[illegible]

**Titus Quin-
tius Flamini-
us sent againſt
Phillip.**

Peace granted to Phillip

Furthermore, that he should yearly
by the space of .x. yeres, pay to the ro-
maynes. iiii. M. pounds of siluer, and
deliuer him his sonne Demetrius
for a pledge, for performance of these
couenauntes. Titus Quinctius lea-
ged battel also agaynst the Macedo-
nians, and banquished their cap-
taine Nabides: who submitted him-
selfe to Quintus vpon what condi-
tyons he would. And as he returned
thence homeward with great glory,
there were led befoze hys charyotte,
the worthy hostages wherhe he had
gotten, (that is to wete) Demetrius
sonne to king Phillip, and Armenes
Nabides hys sonne: After that the
Macedonian battayle was finished,
there ensued warre in Siria agaynst
kyng Antiochus: During the tyme
that Publius Cornelius Scipio and
Marcus Atilius Glabrio wet Con-
suls. Annibal toke part wyth Antio-
chus, for takinge hys owne countreys
for

Battayle ag-
gaynst the La-
cedemonians.

Nabides yel-
ded himselfe.

much more
much more
much more
much more

much more
warre in
Siria.

Pub. Corne.
Scipio, and
M. Atilius
Glabrio Con-
suls.

so: feare leaste that hys remynge of
battaile mighte seme to haue bene a
hycher of the league before made be-
twene hys country men and the Ro-
maynes. Marcus Atilius Glabius
had good successe in Achaia: He in-
naded and tooke the tentes of kynge
Antiochus by nyght. and put hym to
flyght: and so: that Phillip ayded the
romaynes against Antiochus, he de-

liuered vnto him his sonne Deme-
trius. when Lucius Cornelius Sci-
pio and Catus Lelius were consuls.

Demetrius
restored to his
father kyng
Phillipp.

Scipio who was also surnamed A-
fricanus was sente vnto his brother
Lucius Cornelius Scipio, then con-
sull, to aide him against Antiochus:
Annibal who was wyth Antiochus
on hys syde, was dyscomfited in bat-
tel vpon the sea. Afterwarde, Antio-
chus hymselfe was put to flyghte in
a very greate battaile, by Cornelius

Annibal dis-
comfited in
battayl on the
sea.

Scipio the Consul at Sipilus Mag-
nasia a City of Asia. Eunones king
Attalus

Antiochus
put to flyght.

Attalus his brother, who hailed C
menia in Phrygia, aided the Romans
in the battail. There were slain in that
battaille on king Antiochus his side,
l. M. footemen, and. xlii. M. horsemen.

Antiochus de
sired peace.

When king Antiochus desired peace,
wherby the Senate granted hym by
on the same conditions as they dyd
to Seleucus, (thoughe he was nowe over-
come) which was that he shoulde a-
void forth of Europe and Asia, & me-
dle no farther but wythin the precinct
of Taurus: Moreover he shoulde
geue to the Romans. x. M. talentes,
and. xxx. pledges for the assurans of his
promesse. And finally that he shoulde
deliuer Annibal to them, who had
bene the only protecter of the battaille.

The liber-
tation of the
Romaynes.

When the Senate came to Cambray
at those cities of Asia which Antioch
had lost in battel: and diuers other
things were also graunted to the Rhodians
for they had assisted the Romans
gainst Antioch. Before the returne

the Moine, and with great glory tri-
 umphed: and obtained also a surname
 like an his brother had before, which
 was, to be called *Africain*: for the sub-
 ouig of *Africa*, like an his brother was
 called *African*: for that he conquered
Africa. When *S. Posthumus Albinus*
 and *M. Martius Philippus* were *Consuls*,
Marcus Fulvius triumphed over the
Getulians. *Aloneas Antiochus* was
 overcome, (Antioch fearing least he
 should be delivered to the *Romains*)
 fled to *Parusias* kinge of *Bythinia*: at
 whose hands he was required again
 by *M. Aulus Flaminus*. Whereupon
 when he saw there was no remedie
 by, but that he should come into the
 hands of the *Romains*: he dranke
 poyson, and so died: and lyeth bur-
 ied at *Bybissa*, whiche is in the bo-
 rers of the *Picomedienles*. *Saneas*
Phillip died also: who had dothe
 warred agaynst the *Romaynes*, and
 assisted them also against *Antiochus*.
 When

*Scripto trium-
 phed, & was
 called Africain
 cum.*

*S. Posthu-
 mus Albinus,
 and M. Mar-
 tius Philip-
 pus Consuls*

*Annibal fled
 to Parusias
 king of Bi-
 thinia.*

*Annibal poy-
 soned hym
 selfe.*

Phillip dyed.

In this forme Perseus rebelled in
 Macedonia: where he had assembled
 a greates army readye appointed and
 furnished for warre: to whome Cotus
 king of Iliria, aided against the Ro-
 maines: But the Romaines had to
 allye them, Cumes king of Asia:
 Alaratus king of Cappadocia: An-
 tiochus kyng of Syria, Ptolomus
 king of Egypte: and Spallus king
 of Pamiria. But Prusias kyng of
 Bithynia, although he had espoused
 the sister of Perseus, yet he demeaned
 himself indifferently betwene both
 partes, helping neither of the. Lucius
 Publius Licinius: who was then
 Consul, was deputed captayn on the
 Romaine side, and was vanquished
 by the kinge, in a great battaile. Yet
 would not the Romaines graunt the
 kinge peace when he desired it, al-
 though they themselves had suffe-
 red the overthrowe at his handes,
 but vpon condition that he would

submit

submit him selfe, and all his, to the
Senate and the people of Rome.

Some after, Lucius Emilius Paulus
the Consull was sent against him.

And Cato Annius the Dictor was
sent into Illyria against Gentius.

But Gentius was easily overcome
in one battail: and shortly after, yel-

ded himselfe. His mother, his wyfe,
his two sonnes and his brother, were

taken prisoners by the Romaynes.
And thus within the space of xxx.

dayes, was that battayle ended. For
the Romaines knew that they should

have the upper hande over Gentius
as ever that they had joyned battayle

with him. Paulus Emilius the Con-
sul, fought with Perseus the fourth

day of September and overcame him.

There were then slaine on Perseus
his side xx. thousand men. But a feeble

troupe of horse men remained safe
with the king. The Romains lost in

that battaille a hundredth souldiours.
All

L. Emilius
Paulus Con
sul.

the king of
Macedonia
was overcome

the king of
Macedonia
was overcome

Perseus o-
vercome.

the king of
Macedonia
was overcome

Perseus yel-
ded hymself
to the Ro-
maynes.

Notable cle-
mency of Ce-
milus.

The Romal-
nes contented
myndes wth
small lucre.

All the ctyes of Macedonie whiche
the kynge possessed, submytted them
selues to the Romaynes. The kynge
when he vnderstode, y^e his friends had
forsaken hym, yelded hymself to Paul
lus Emilius, by whome he was entre-
ted honorably, & not as a vanquished
man. For when the king wold haue
prostrate hymself at Paulus his feet,
he did not onli refuse that he shoulde so
submitt hymselfe, but placed hym in a
chaire fast bydes hym. He graunted
y^e Macedonians and the Allyrians, y^e
they shoulde from thence forwarde be
free. And that they shoulde be charged
with the payment but of thone m^{ty}
ty of those tributes and impositions
whiche they were before accustomed to
paye to theyr kynges. To the ende it
might appeare, that the Romaynes
warred more for equitye (& iustice, th^{an}
for) auarice and desire of lucre: whiche
wordes, Paulus pronounced a great as-
semble of people, and at that time he

desired

desired thambassadors of sondre na-
tions which were with him to arre-
ceding sumptuous feast: affirming y
it appertained to a man to shew him
self not only victorizous in battayle,
but that it was also sitting for him to
be neat and expert in feasting and
entertaining of strangers. Sone af-
ter, he receiued againe vnder obey-
saunce. Irc. ritpes of Epirus, whiche
before had rebelled. He distributed y
spoyles among the souldiours. Then
returued he again to Rome, in a ship
of king Persens, whiche was repo-
ted to be of a meruelous greatnesse,
so y as the report went, it had. xvi. es-
wes of oyes. He triumphed royally, ca-
ried in a golden chariote with his. ii.
sonnes standyng on eche side of him.
Ther wer led befoze his chariot, the
kings. ii. sons & Perse^s himself being
of thage of. xlv. yeres. Ther folowed
lying in y triumph Cai^s Anitus, who
then also triumphed ouer y Alitrians.

Gentius

Inductus
in Notitiam
Sennio 23
in 660. 1700
1710. 1720

Emilius tri-
umphed.
Slope. 1710
1720. 1730
1740.

Gentius and his brother, and by
sonnes, were led before his chariot.
There came to Rome kynges forthe
of sondre countreies to beholde this
sight. Amonge whome wer Attalus
and Cumenes kinges of Asia, and
Prusias king of Bithinia, who were
receiued and entreated by the Romains
very honorably: and through the per-
mission and sufferance of the Se-
nate, the giftes and presents whiche
they brought with them, were set by
in the Capitoll. And Prusias com-
mitted his sonne Nicomedes to the go-
uernment and ordering of the Sena-
tors. In the yeare folowing, Lucius
Panius fought a battaile in Spain,
wyth good successe. And after hym,
Marcellus the Consull hadde good
chance there also. When was the
thirde battaile taken in hand against
the Carthaginiens, in the yere after
the building of Rome, five hundred
and one; at which tyme, Lucius Scipio
ilius

In what ad-
miratyon the
Romaines
were had of
strangers.

The thirde
battaile agast
the Carthagi-
niens.

lius Censorinus, and Marcus Man-
 lius were Consuls: whiche in the li.
 yere after that the second battaile a-
 gainst them was finished. The Con-
 suls toke then their viage to invade
 Carthage. Asdruball a captain of the
 Carthaginiens was sente forth a-
 gainst them, and Famea an other of
 theyr captaines had the conductynge
 of the horsmen: At that time, Scipio
 who was newe to Scipio Africanus,
 was by the Romaynes deputed
 generall of the army. Hym did al the
 army bothe reuerence and feare. For
 why, he was a captaine passing redy
 in battail, and therewithal very cy-
 cumspect. Thzough whose pollicyes
 the Consuls atcheued many thinges
 very fortunately. And there was no-
 thing that ether Asdrubal or Famea
 so much sought to auoid, as they did
 to fight against that wing of the Ro-
 maine armye where Scipio was. At
 bonte this time, died Minucia, who
 was

in spech and
 of counsel
 a good

Potable com-
 mendation of
 Scipio.

Minucia de-
 ceased.

was in league wth the Romaynes,
after that he had liued. lxxxviii. yeres
and lefte behinde him. xliiii. sonnes.
Amonge whome, he appoynted Sci-
pio, to distribute his kingdome. So we
when as the name and renowne of
Scipio waied famous, he was crea-
ted Consul, being as yet but a yong
man: and was sent forth to assaulte
Carthage. He wan it and pluckte it
downe to the ground. Suche spoiles
as he founde there, (whych the Car-
thaginiens befoze time had gottē at
the subuersion of diuers Cities,) to-
gether wth the monuments of sou-
dry townes of Sicillie, he restozed a-
gain to those cities, from whence y
said spoils wer taken: Amōg which,
euery city knew such things as som-
time had ben their owne. Thus was
Carthage ouerthrowen in the. vii. C.

Carthage as-
saulted by
Scipio.

Scipio merit-
ed to be cal-
led Africanus
the yonger.

yeze after that it was first built. Sci-
pio merited to haue the name which
hys graundfather befoze him wan,
whych

(whych was, for his valiantnes and
 prowess to be called Africanus the
 yonger.) In this mean space, one u-
 surping falsly vpon him the name of
 Phill: p, attempted war against p. Ro-
 mains in Macedonie: & gaue Publi⁹
 Iuencius pzetor of Rome, the ouer- *Iuencius*
 throw, who was sent against hym: & *discomfited.*
 made such slaughter of his men, that
 skat he let one eskape a liue of at hys
 army. After him, M. Cecili⁹ Metell⁹
 was deputed captain, & sent forth a-
 gainst this fals named Phillip. Who
 when he had slain. xrb. M. of his me,
 recovered Macedonie, and toke pry-
 sonner the sayde Phillippe. At this
 tyme warre was also proclaymed a-
 gaynste Corinthus, the worthiest ci-
 tyte of all Grece, for that they had in- *Corinthus o*
 iured the Legats of the Romans. *uerthwone,*
 Pummus the Consull wan it, and
 pluckte it downe to the ground. And
 so were ther thye notable triumphes *The triumph-*
 had together at one tyme at Rome. *phes at once*
at Rome.

The one by Scipio, forthe of Affricke: befoze whose charlot Asdruball was led. An other, by Metellus forthe of Macedonie, befoze whose charpotte Andziscus was led, whiche was that false named and counterfacted Philip. The third triumph was by Pūmius ouer the Cozinthians: befoze whome were caried the byasen ensignes, and painted tables, and other the oznaments of that moste famous city. There was yet againe another, who falsly named himselfe Perseus in Macedonie: affirminge that hee was sonne to that other Perseus of whome we spake befoze: whē he had assembled an armye of bondmen, to the number of. xviij. P. men of armes he was conquered by Tremillus the Questor. At the same time, Metellus atcheued notable enterprizes in Biskay among the Spanyardes. Quintus Pompeius succaded him there. And not long after, Quintus Ceptis was

Perseus con-
quered by
Tremillus.

was also sent forth against one Viriatus, which waged battail in Portugal against the Romaines. But Viriatus his men, dreadinge the force of the Romaines, slew Viriatus: which was he that had stirred up the Spaniards to warre against the Romaines, by the space of xiiii. yeares. This Viriatus was first a shepherd, sone after, he became a Captayne amonge robbers and theues: And at last, he stirred up suche nations to warre against the Romaines, that he became to be called Protector of Spaine against the Romaines.

Battaille in
Portugale by
one Viriatus

Then they who slew this Viriatus, demaunded of Cepsio the Consul, what reward they shoulde haue for their fact. Who answered that it neuer pleased the Romaines, to haue any captaine slaine by his own sword. Then was Quintus Pompeius, who was also Consul, discomfited by the citizens of Sumantia:

The Romaines detested treason.

Q. Pompeius the Consul overcome

A reprochfull
league.

Caius Hosti-
lius Mancinus
the Consull
dyscomfited.

P. Scipio
Consul.

whiche was the worstliest Citty of
Spain; and made with the a reproch-
ful peace. After him Caius Hostilius
Mancinus the Consull, made againe
with the Numantines, an infamous
league. But the Senate & people of
Rome, commaunded forthwith that y
peace shuld be infringed, & that Man-
cinus should be deliuered to his ene-
mies, to thend they might worke the
iniury of the breche of peace on hym
who was y auoz of making y same.
After this so great infamye, that the
people of Rome wer twice discōfited
by the Numantines, Publius Scipio
(who was also named Africanus,)
was created Consul the second time:
and was sent to Numantia: He by ex-
ercising and wel trading by the Ro-
maine Souldiours rather then by
punishinge them, reformed theym
very wel, who thzough the guidinge
of euill captaines were now become
slouthfull and cowardly. Sone after

he gotte manye cittyes in Spayne: of
 which, some he wan in battayl: some
 were yelded vp to hym. At lengthe,
 after that he had of long time besy-
 ged Numantia, he samished it, and so
 wan it. The residue of that prouince,
 he receiued vnder protection. At that
 time, Attalus king of Asia brother to
 kynge Eumenes died, and made the
 people of Rome his heire: And so by
 Testament was Asia annexed to the
 Empire of the Romaines. Not long
 after, Decimus Junius Brutus, tri-
 umphed with greate gloze over the
 Calesians and the Portugals: and
 Publius Scipio Africanus had his
 seconde triumphe whiche was ouer
 the Numantines in the. xlii. yere af-
 ter that he had firste triumphed ouer
 Affricke. In this meane space, Ari-
 stonicus sonne to Eumenes whome
 he begat vpon his concubine stirred
 vp warre in Asia. That Eumenes
 was brother to kynge Attalus.

Warre in As-
 ia by Ariston-
 icus.

P. liii.

There

There was sene against this Ariston-
 nicus, Publius Lucinius Crassus,
 who was aided of sondre kinges.
 For whye, Picomedes kinge of By-
 thinia, Mithridates king of Pontus,
 (betwene whome and the Romans
 was waged afterwarde most sharpe
 and cruel warre), Ariarathes kyng
 of Cappadocia, and Pilemenes king
 of Paphlagonia assisted the Roma-
 nes. Howe be it, Crassus was ouer-
 come and slaine in that bataille. Hys
 head was stricken of and brought to
 Aristonicus: and his body was buri-
 ed at Smirne. Afterward Perpennis
 Consull of Rome, (who succeded
 Crassus) hearinge of the successe of
 the bataille, halted towarde Asia:
 he vanquished Aristonicus in battail
 and enforced him to flee to the cite
 Stratonice: where famishinge hys
 he caused him to yelde. This Aristo-
 nicus was thralled in prisone by the
 commaundement of the Senate, to

Crassus slayn.

Aristonicus
 vanquished.

that Perpenna coulde not triumphe
ouer him, because he died at Troye,
by the waye as he returned home.

Perpennathe
Consul dyed.

wardes. Lucius Cecilius Metellus,
and Titus Quintius Flaminius be-
ing Consuls, Carthage was by the
commaundement of the Senate ree-
dified in Africke: (which doth yet to
this daye remaine) in the. xlii. yeare

L. Cecilius
Metellus &
T. Quintius
Flaminius
Consuls.
Carthage ree-
dified.

after that it was ouerthrowen by
Scipio. Whither wente dyuers Citi-
zens of Rome to dwell, In the. lvi. C.
and. xlii. yere after the buyldinge of
the city of Rome, Caius Cassius Lo-
ginus, and Sertus Domitius Cal-
purnius, were created Consuls. They

waged battayle agaynst the French
men, which inhabited on the farther
side of the Alpes: and agaynst the
moste noble city of the Auernians:
and against Bituntus kynge there.

Battayle a-
gaynst the
Frenchmen.

They slew an infinite multitude of
Frenchmen, fast by the riuer of Roane.
There was broughte to Rome a

A greate
slaughter by
the Roma-
ne of frenche
men.

greate

**M. Porcius
Cato, and M.
Porcius
Cato.**

**Parbona in-
habited.**

**L. Metellus
and M. An-
nius Scaevola
Consuls.**

**Caius Cato
Consul.**

**The two
Metelli tri-
umphed.
Ca. Cecilius
Metellus, &
Cne. Carbo
Consuls.**

great tresor of the very chains only,
which wer gotten at the despoiling of
the frenchmen. Bituit^s yelded himself
to Domit^s, and was by him brought
vnto Rome: & with great glozy both
the Consuls triumphed. When Marc^s
Porci^s Cato, & Quint^s Marti^s Rex
wer Consuls, which was in the. vi. c.
and. xxi. yere after the building of
the city of Rome, Parbona in Fran-
ce, was inhabited and flozed wth
people. Afterwarde when Luci^s Me-
tellus and Quintus Mutius Scaevola
were Consuls, they triumphed o-
uer a great part of Hlaunia, which
is now called Dalmatia. In the. vi. c.
and. xxi. yere after the buildynge of
the citie of Rome, Caius Cato then
Consul, warred against the Scordis-
cians, wth great reproche to hym.
When Caius Cecilius Metell^s, and
Cneus Carbo wer Consuls, the two
brothers Metelli triumphed both in
one day. The one quer Thracia, and
the

the other ouer Hardinia. About that
 tyme, newes came to Rome, that the
 Danes and people of Norway were
 arriued in Italye. When Publi^{us} Sci-
 pio Paſica and Lucius Calphurnius
 Beſtia were Conſuls, warre was
 waged agaynſte Jugurthe kyng of
 the Numidians, ſo; that he had ſlain
 Adherbal and Hiempsal, Picipſa his
 ſonnes, and b;others to Jugurthe,
 whyche were eache of them kynges
 and frendes to the Romans. There
 was ſent agaynſt him, Calphurnius
 Beſtia the Conſull: who beinge cor-
 rupted wpth money which the kyng
 gaue hym, concluded a dyſwo;thip-
 full peace wpth him: whiche was by
 the Senate ſo;the wpth inſtrynged a-
 gayne. In the yere folowynge, Spu-
 rius Albinus Poſthumius was alſo
 ſent agaynſte Jugurth: who foughte
 likewyſe agaynſte the Numidians
 with greate diſhonoure, committing
 the battaile to his b;others guiding.

Then

The Danes
 arriued in It-
 caly.

P. Scipio
 Paſica, & L.
 Calphurnius
 Beſtia Con-
 ſuls.

War agaynſt
 Jugurth.

Q. Cecilius
Metellus
Consull.

Jugurth dis-
comfited.

Jugurth and
Bocchus van-
quished.

Jugurth ta-
ken.

Then thirdeye there was deputed to
goe against him, Quintus Cecilius
Metellus the Consul, who reformed
the army with greate sobrietye and
wisdom: vsing no manner of rigour
or cruelty to any man: but by lenitye
reduced them to the valiant courage
of the Romayns. He discomfited Ju-
gurth in sondye battayles: He slewe
and tooke all his Elephantes: and
when he was now at the very poynt
to haue finished hys battayls, Caius
Papius succeeded him, and ouercame
bothe Jugurthe, and also Bocchus
kyng of Mauritania, who assisted Ju-
gurth. He wan sondye towne in Nu-
midia, and so finished hee those bat-
tayles: When Jugurth was taken by
Lucius Sylla lieutenant general
of the army: a man of greate pro-
esse and stout courage, to whome
Bocchus deliuered Jugurth: whose
part befoze he had taken agaynst the
Romaynes. At this tyme these try-
umphes

umpheſe were had at Rome. One, by
 Marcus Junius who vanquiſhed the
 Danes in Fraunce. An other, by Mi-
 nutius Rufus, who overcame the
 Scordifcians and Triballias in Ma-
 cedonie. And an other by Seruilius
 Cepio, who ſubdued the Portugales
 in Spayn: and two other triumphes
 whiche were gotten ouer Jugurth.
 The one by Metellus, and the other
 by Marius. But Jugurth with hys
 two ſonnes was led pryſoner befoze

ſine tryum-
 phs at Rome
 together.

the charpot of Marius ſettred in
 chains: and within a while

Jugurth
 thratled in
 pryſon.

after, he was by the cō-

maundement of

Conſuls thrat-

led in pry-

ſon.

¶ (:) D

¶ The

The fyfthe booke of the Breuiary of Eutropius.



**M. Manli⁹
and Q. Ce-
pio Consuls.**

**A great over-
throw of the
Romaynes.**

Let meane while
that battaile was
waged in Pumi-
dia agaynste Ju-
gurth the Romaine
Consuls Marcus
Manlius and Quintus Cecho were
ouercome by the Danes, the Almat-
nes, the Swoyers, and Ambzones:
whiche (were people of Germanye,
and Fraunce.) They had thys ouer-
throw fast besides the river of Roan:
where was made so greate slaugh-
ter of them, that there eskaped skant
one alway a line. And well nigh they
had losse at that time, theyr tentes
and the most parte of theyr armye.
Here vppon, so greate feare inuaded
the Romaines, as vnneathe they su-
stained the like whylest Anniball li-
ued,

ued, and the Carthaginian battayle yet endured : (doubtynge not a lytle, leaste the Frenche men shoulde agayne haue gotten the Citye of Rome).

Where vppon, Marius after that he hadde gotte the victoꝛye ouer Jugurthe, was created Consull the seconde tyme, and appoynted to goo soꝛthe to battayl agaynst the Danes and Almaynes : And soꝛ that this battayle with the dayes contynued still, he was made Consul the thirde and fourthe time also. But in the fourthe yeare of his Consulshyppe, Quintus Luctatius Catulus was deputed to be his colleague. Where vppon, he ioyned battayle wyth the Danes : and in two battayles he slewe two hundzeth thousande of hys ennemyes. He tooke foure skoze thousande prysonners: and their captayne Theutobodius wyth them prysonniers.

Marius assigned to fight battaile with the Danes.

The Danes greaite discompted.

For whyche facts, he was in hys absence, made Consul the fifth tyme. In this while, the Danes and Almayns of whome there remayned as yet great floze in those parties, wer passed over into Italy: with whom Caius Marius, and Quintus Catulus encountred agayne: but the matter fell for the more luckely on Catulus his side. For in that battayle whyche Marius and Catulus fought toynthly together, there were slayne of theyr aduersaries, (what in fighte, & what as they fled,) to the nountber of a C. and xl. M. men. And there wer taken prissoners lx. M. besides. And of the Romaine souldiours, were slain of eyther army, no mo but. ccc. men only. There were won in that battayle from the Danes. xxxiii. auncientes: of whiche Marius hys hoste wan two, and Catulus hys armye. xxi. Thus was that battayle finished, and a triumph granted too eyther of the Consuls.

The battayle
betweene the
Danes and
Almaynes finished.
Bothe the
Consuls triumphed.

Consuls. When Sextus Julius Ce-
sar and Lucius Martius Philippus
were Consuls, in the vi. C. l. and ii.
yere after that the cite was built, &
that now all other battayles were al-
most fully ended, the Picentines, the
Scythians, and the Pelignians be-
gan a greuous battaille in Italy: who
when of longe time they had beene
subject, and vnder the obeysaunce of
the Romaynes, they began now to
clayme equall and like libertye with
the Romaynes them selues. Thys
was a very dangerous battayle.

S. Julius
Cesar, and L.
Martius Phil-
ippus Con-
suls.

A greuous
battayle in I-
taly.

In it Publius Rutilius the Consull
slain. Cepto a worthy yong man and
Portius Cato the other consull were
slayne also: Captaines agaynst the
Romaines on the Picentines and
Scythians side, were Titus Aletius,
Pieras Asinius, Titus Herennius,
and Aulus Cluentius: And Caius
Marcius on the behalf of the Roma-
nes, fought against them with ex-
traordinary

P. Rutilius,
and Portius
Cato Consuls
and Cepto
slayne.

Marcius vi.
times Consul
a roble.

ving prosperous fortune. Mari^{us} had
now bene. vi. times Consul. Where
was sent with him also Cne^{us} Pompe^{ius}
But especially among other, L. Cor-
neli^{us} Sylla wrought at y^e time nota-
ble feats: Among which his famous
gests, this is one worthy to be had in
mory: y^e he discomfited in suche sort y^e
army of Cluenti^{us} which was very po-
pulous, y^e of his own men, he lost not
one. This war continued by y^e space
of. 4. yeres, not without great dama-
ge and losse to either party. At last, it
was finished in the. 5. yere after it
was first comenced, by L. Cornelius
Sylla then Consul: who in the same
battail, worthelpe behaved hymselfe
sondye wayes, when as yet. he was
but pretor. In the. vi. C. and. xlii. yere
after the buildinge of the city, began
the first ciuil battaile in Rome: And
that same yere also, began y^e battaile
against Mithridates. The occasion of
the ciuil battaile proceeded of Caius
Marcius

L. Cornelius
Sylla Con-
sul.

The first ci-
uil battayl at
Rome.

Battayle a-
gainst Mi-
thridates.

Spart who had ben. vt. states Consul
 For when Sulla (who was now Co-
 sul,) was sent forth to war agaynst
 Mithridates, (who had already gotten
 Asia & Achaea,) & stayed his army for
 a while in Capania, Spart (to thend
 the memory of þ battel which before
 Sulla and he waged openly & gaily,
 myght be ertingulshed and decaye,)
 made laboure to the Senate, that he
 might himself alone haue þ ordering
 and disposing of that battelle so as
 tempted agaynst Mithridates. And her
 vppon Sulla conceyving displeasure,
 retourned agayne backe to the Citie
 withall his army, and foughte there
 agaynst Marius and Sulpitius. Him
 selfe firste entred the citie of Rome,
 and helpe there Sulpitius: and so
 Marius to fle thence. And so whē he
 had appointed Cneus Octavius and
 Lucius Cornelius Cinna to be Con-
 suls for the yeare following, he took
 his iourney towarde Asia.

Marius can-
 cer of þe
 civil warreat
 Rome vppon
 indignation
 take, that Sil-
 la was prefer-
 red to fight þ
 battel agaynst
 Mithridates.

corollis 11
 10 quoniam
 amemus 11

Sulpitius
 slain, & Mar-
 cus put to
 flighte.

Cne. Octavi-
 us & L. Cor-
 nelius Cinna
 Consuls.

Foxe Pithiadates kynge of Pontus,
had gotten now bothe Armenia the
lesse, and at the sea called Ponticum
in compasse, and Bosphorus also.

This Pithiadates would firste haue
driven Picomedes sooth of Bythinia,
who was frende to the Romaynes:
And vpon that, gaue the Romaynes
to vnderstand that he woulde make
warre vpon the sayd Picomedes, for
that he had sondre wayes endoma-
ged him. To whome the Senate made
answer, that if it wer so that he war-
red against Picomedes, he should al-
so feele the force of the Romaynes.

**The assured
friendshipp of
the Romaynes**

Wherupon Pithiadates beinge mo-
ued with anger, soothwith invaded
all Cappadocia, and expelled from
thence, king Ariobaranes, who was
friend to the Romaynes. Done after,
he set vpon Bythinia and Baphla-
gontia, and exiled thence Ptolemyes
and Picomedes who were kynges
there, and like wise frends to the Ro-
maynes.

walking. From thence he went to E-
 phesus, and sent letters throughte all
 Asia, that where so euer any citizens
 of Rome might be found, they shold
 be all flaine forth of hande. In the
 mean space Athenes a city of Achaia
 was yelued by to Epithimates by one
 Ariskon an Athenien. For Epithi-
 mates had all ready sent Arche-
 laus his captain with a. C. and. rr. M.
 boylmen and foremen to ouer runne
 and bringe all Grece in subiectyon.
 Sylla be sieged Archelaus at Pitene,
 not far from Athens, and wanne the
 city. Afterwarde, he toynd battayle
 with Archelaus: in whiche he discom-
 fited him in suche sorte, that of his
 C. and. rr. M. men, thant. x. were lesse
 a line with Archelaus: and of Sylla
 his armye, were flaine but. ciiii. per-
 sons onely. When Epithimates had
 vnderstanding of this chaunce of bat-
 talle, forth of hande, he sent to Arche-
 laus, rr. M. well appoynted menne,
 whome

The emperor
 and eunuchs
 of the
 ded to michele
 dares.

an
 is
 1545

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Great discom-
 fture of mys-
 thimates.

in 101
 In houre he chole as chefeſt thronge
 out all Asia. Againſt who, Sylla fou-
 ght again. And in the firſt battayl he
 ſlew, xx. M. of his enemies, and Dio-

Diogenes Dr
 chelans hys
 ſonne flayne.
 1571. 10. 10
 1571. 10. 10

genes alſo, Archelaus his ſonne. In
 the ſeconde battayle, all the whole
 force and power of Mithridates was
 quite diſcomfited. Archelaus himſelf

Archelaus
 narrowly ef-
 ſaped.

was conſtrayned to flye, and to hyde
 hymſelfe naked in the fennes and
 marſhes by the ſpace of thre dayes,

Mithridates
 Deſired peace.

when Mithridates hearde theſe ty-
 dinges, he began to treat wth Syl-
 la for peace. In this while alſo Sylla

1571. 10. 10

had partlye ſubdued in battayle, and
 partlye receiued againe vnder obey-
 ſaunce, the Dardanians, the Scori-

ſcians, the Sclauonians, and the
 Goethians. But, when the Legates
 were come from Mithridates to him
 whiche deſired peace, Sylla anſwe-
 red that he would not graunte peace
 in anye wyſe, vneſſe the kyng would
 departe thence to hys owne country,

and

and yelde vppre suche Prouinces as
he nowe deteyned there. Neuerthe-
lesse, at lengthe bothe the partyes
them selues came to talk, and peace
was concluded betwene theym. For
Silla feared leaste that if he shoulde
retourne to repressse the ciuil warres
at Rome, he shoulde also stande in
lesperdye of inuasion, at hys backe
by Mithridates.

Peace conclu-
ded betwene
Mithridates
and the Ro-
maynes.

For duryng this whyle that
Silla warred vppon Mithridates in
Asia and Achaia, Marius (whome
Silla hadde before constrayned to
flee the citie,) and Cinna one of the
Consuls, renewed battaile in Italye,
and entryng into the city of Rome,
they slew the mooste noble menne
of the Senate and Consuls: and ma-
nye they banished. They despoyled
Silla hys house, and drave hys wyfe
and hys sonnes, to flye soorth of
the Citie.

Marius his
great crueltie.

All the residue of the Senate, lea-
ving the city of their own accord, fled
to Sylla into Grece: and besoughte
him, that he would without farther
delaye succoure his countrey. Sylla
therfore forthwith transposed his ar-
my from thence into Italy: minding
to wage a civil battaile against Por-
bane and Scipio the Consules. He
foughte the first battaile with Por-
bane not farre from Capua, where
he slew vii. thousand of Porban bys
army: and toke vi. M. prisonners: and
lost of his owne men, to the number
of a. C. and xxi. thousand. From
thence, he turned his armye agaynst
Scipio: and so euer they came to hand-
sye gripes, all Scipio his armye yel-
ded them selues to Sylla without a-
ny bloodshed. Then were the Con-
suls chaunged at Rome: and Marcus
Tonne to that other Part, (who was
causer of this civil warre) and Papi-
rius Carbo were made Consuls.

Sylla

Sylla retour-
ned to partise
things in Ita-
ly, duringe
whiche tyme
marius dyed.

Porbane and
Scipio Con-
suls.

Marius, and
Papirius Car-
bo Consuls.

Sylla foughte againste Marius the
 yonger, and slewe. xv. M. of his men,
 and lost. cccc. of his own. Some after,
 he entred the city: and pursuing ydg
 Marius unto Venette, besieged him
 there, and slewe him. He had agayne **Marius the**
 an other battaile with Lamponius & **yonger flaya.**
 Catinates, which were captains on
 Marius his side, at Collina gate.
 There were by reposte assembled in
 that battaile againste Sylla. lxxx. M.
 of whiche. xii. M. yelved them selues
 to Sylla. The residue what in fight,
 what in their tents, and as they fled,
 were all slaine, thzough the insurpa-
 ble hardnesse of the conquerors. In
 like manner Cneus Carbo the other
 Consul fled from Ariminus into Si- **Cne. Carbo**
 cille: where he was slaine by Pom- **Consul.**
 pelius: whiche Pompeius beyng at
 then but of the age of. xx. yeres, Syll
 la (so) that he apperceined hys prow- **Cneus Caro**
 esse and fierse courage, deputed to be **bo the Cons**
 lieutenante ouer his garrison, to **ul flaya.**
 the

Office pact-
tyed.

Sylla trium-
phed ouer
Mithridates

the ende he should be had in estima-
tyon next after hymself. Thus when
Carbo was slayn, Pompeius appea-
red Sicilie, and departing fro thence
towards Affricke, he slew Domiti-
us a captayne of Marius bys syde,
and Piarbas kynge of Mauritanie
who ayded Domitius. After theese
thynges, Sylla triumphed ouer Mi-
thridates wyth great glozpe. Cneus
Pompeius also (whych was neuer
erst graunted to anye Romayn,) be-
yng but xxiiii. yeres of age, trium-
phed ouer Affricke. Thus were fi-
nyshed two mosse deadly battayles:
the Italyan battayl: (whiche was al-
so called the war betwene confeder-
ates and allyes,) and the ciuyl war.
Both which, endured by the space of
x. yeres, whiche battayles consumed
about an. C. and. l. M. souldyours,
xxiiii. Consuls, vii. Pretors, xl. Tribu-
les, and wel nyghe. CCC. Senators
besides.

The

The fyrthe booke of

The Wreniary of Eutropius.



When Marcus Emi-
lius Lepidus, and
Quintus Catulus
were Consuls, and
Sylla had now ap-
peared and sette in
order the weal pub-
lique, battayles grew agayn a fresh.

One in Spaine: An other in Pam-
philia and Cilicia. The third in Ma-
cedonie; The fourth in Aclauonia.
For wher Mertozius, who toke part
wyth Marins, fearynge what should
become of hym, for that hee sawe
what hadde betyded to others of the
same factyon, flyed by the Spani-
ardes to battayle agaynst the Ro-
maynes.

Four battel
in sondry plas-
ces at one
tyme, agaynst
the romaynes

Online

Quintus Cecilius Metellus, sonne
of that Metellus which subdued King
Jugurth, and Domitius the Pretor
were sent forth the captaines agaynste
him. Domitius was slayne by Hy-
puleius captain of Sertorius his host.
Metellus fought with Sertorius him-
self with greate vncertainte of for-
tune. But at lengthe when the Se-
nate sawe that Metellus was over-
matched in battayle by Sertorius,
they sent Cneus Pompeius also into
Spaine: and so Sertorius fought a-
gainste bothe those captaines of his
aduersaries with greate varietie of
fortune. But at laste, in the eyghte
yere after that the battaile was first
begon, Sertorius was slayne by his
owne souldiours, and so that battail
was finished by Cneus Pompeius,
(who was as yet but a yong man) and
Quintus Metellus Plus. And well
nigh all Spaine submitted them sel-
ues to the Romaines at that tyme.

Appius

Domitius
slayne.

Pompeius
sent to ayde
Metellus a-
gainst Serto-
rius.

Sertorius
slayne by his
owne souldy-
ours.

Appianus Claudius after that his Con-
sulship was expired, was sente into
Macedonie. He sustained but easie
battailes againste diuers whiche in-
habited Thracia; and there fallenge
like, dyed. There was sente to suc-
cede him, Cincus Scribonius Curio,
so soone as he had likewise finished
his Consulship. He subdued the Dar-
danians, and passed forwarde tyll he
came to the riuer Danubius, and
merited a triumphe: and within.iii.
yeres he finished his battailes. Then
was Publius Servilius sente into
Cilicia and Pamphylia. This Ser-
uilus (taking him for a Consul) was
a passing stout and valiant man. He
subdued Cilicia. He assaulted & won
the worthiest cities of Licia: among
which, these were some, Phasilides,
Olimpus, and Coztu. And within
a while after, he gaue the assaulte to
Mauros an other citie, and enforced
it to yeld, and within.iii. yeres space,

he

M. Servilius
the first Ro-
main whiche
made any vi-
age to Taur

Servilius try-
umphed, and
was called I
sancticus.

M. Cnilius
Lepidus Con-
sul.

Civyl warre
pretended a-
gain.

Four trium-
phes at Rome
together.

He finished those battayles. He was
the first Romayne that made anye
viage to Taurus. When he retourn-
ed thence, he triumphed, and merit-
ed the name to be called Sancticus.

About the same tyme, was Catulus
Cosconius also sente into Illiria, in
the Consuls steade. He broughte in
subiectyon a greate part of Sclavo-
nia. He wanne Salonic, and when he
hadde finished thys battayle, he re-
toured to Rome after that he had
beene absent thence, by the space of
two yeares. At the same tyme, the
Consull Marcus Cnilius Lepidus,
who was colleague to Catulus, wold
have commenced a civyl war. Howe-
be it that byproue was appeased a-
gayne wythin one sommers space.
Thus were.iiii. sondrye triumphes
had at Rome together at one tyme.
The one by Metellus ouer Spayne,
the other by Pompeius, (e that was
hys seconde triumph) ouer Spayne
also.

also. The thyrde by Curio, ouer Macedonie. The fourthe and last, by Seruilius ouer the Asaurians. In the fye hundredth thre skore and sixtene yere after the building of the city of Rome, Lucius Licinius Lucullus, L. Licinius Lucullus, and and Marcus Aurelius Cotta beyng M. Aurelius Cotta Consuls, Picomedes king of Bithinia died: and appoynted by his testament Romaines to be hys heyres.

About this time Mithridates (infring the league befoze made,) wold haue again inuaded Asia & Bithinia, War renewed by Mithridates. but the Consuls wer forthwith sent against him, & of long time they experimēted vncertain fortune in battell.

Mithridates ouercam Cotta in fight Chalcedon, & forced him y city, wher Cotta the Consul dyscomfyted. he besieged hym. But when Mithridates remoued hys power frō thence

towards Cizicus, (thinkynge that if he hadde ones gotten Cizicus he myght easily inuade al Asia,) Lucius the other Consul encountred with him.

And

And whillett that Mithridates stayed
 to lay siege to Cyicus, Lucullus had
 entoured him behinde: and so kee-
 pyng him from comminge by byt-
 tails, vanquished him in sondry skir-
 mishes. At that time he eskaped and
 fled to Bizantia: (which is now cal-
 led Constantinople,) his captaynes
 were discomfited in battall upon the
 sea. Thus in one winter and a som-
 mer space, Lucullus flew on the kin-
 ges side, wel nyghe an. C. M. men.
 In the. M. lxxviii. yere after þe buil-
 dinge of the citey of Rome, Marcus
 Licinius Lucullus, who was cosyn
 germaine to that Lucullus whiche
 warred agaynst Mithridates, was
 deputed to haue the gouernment of
 Macedonie. At thys time sodainly in
 Italye a freshe battayle was begon.
 For wh. lxxviii. of those which were
 accustomed to play at weapons, (cal-
 led Gladiatores) vake forth of the
 scholes at Capua, and made to them
 selues

Mithridates
 discomfited.

Battayle a
 fresh in Italy

selues, Spartachus, Chrysus & De-
 nomannus. And as they roved throu-
 ghe Italy, they commenced battayle
 there no lesse daungerous then was
 that other whyche before Anniball
 waged there. For when they had dis-
 comfited diuers Romain captaiues,
 and the two Consuls also, they assem-
 bled an army well nigh of lx. M men
 wel appoynted. How be it, they wer
 overcome in Apulia, by Marcus Li-
 cinius Crassus the Proconsull. And
 so after sondre calamities sustained
 in Italye, this battayle was finished
 in the thirde yeare after that it was
 first begon. In the yere after that the
 city was built. vi. C. lxxi. there were
 but only two great battayles waged
 within the Romain Empire, (that is
 to say) the battail against Mithrida-
 tes, and the battaile against the Pa-
 cedians, both which battails the two
 Lucullies, (which is to wit) Lucius
 Lucullus, & Marcus Lucullus fought.

Two battels
 only waged a-
 gainst the Ro-
 mains throu-
 gh the world.

For Lucius Lucullus after he had finished the battail at Cizic⁹, in which he ouerrame Mithridates: and after the other battaile vppon the Sea, in whiche he banquished the captaines of Mithridates, he pursued Mithridates hymselfe. And when he hadde recovered Paphlagonia and Bithinia, he innaded Mithridates owne kingdome. He wan there Sinopes and Anisus, two of the mooste noble cityes of Pontus.

In the second battaile whych was waged at the cite Cabira, Mithridates hadde prouided. rrr. M. menne, whome he did chuse and picke for the throughe all hys kingdome, whych when they wete banquished by v. M. of the Romaynes, Mithridates fled and hys tentes were sackt. The lesse Armenia likewise, whiche he hadde gotten, was recovered agayne from hym. But Mithridates after he was thus fled, was receiued by Tigranes kyng

Thyrtie M.
banquished
by. v. M. Ro
maynes.

Mithridates
fled.

Armenia re-
couered.

kyng of Armenia, who raygned at
those dayes in great renowne. This
Tigranes oft times had subdued the
Persians. He wanne Mesopotamia,
Siria, and a piece of Phenicia.

Mithridates
succoured by
kyng Tigranes.

Done after, Lucull^s required him
to deliuer his ennemy, whom he had
put to flyght. Whiche request when
he withstode and denyed the deliue-
rye of Mithridates, Lucullus forthe-
with inuaded kyng Tigranes hys
realme, and wanne there Tigrano-
certa the chiefest cite of Armenia,
and hauinge but, xliii. M. souldiours
to ayde him, he gaue king Tigranes
a passinge great ouerthrow, which
Tigranes came againste hym with
vi. M. men on barbed horses, and an
huddreth thousande Archers, besides
other menne of armes. He slewe the
greater parte of the Armenians, and
remouynge from thence to Pisibis,
tooke that Cite also, and the kynges
brother in it.

A great over-
throw of his
Tigranes.

Li. ii.

But

But they whome Lucullus had left behinde in Pontus with parte of hys armye, to the ende that they shoulde keepe vnder to the behoufe of the Romaynes suche people as he hadde all ready subdued there (demeanyng them selues very rechlesly, and with great cruelty) gaue oportunitie to Mithridates to inuade Pontus againe: and so battayle was renued there a freshe. Ther was one sent to succede Lucullus, who after that he had won Pisibis, made preparatyon for hys viage againste the Persians. The other Lucullus who had the gouernemente of Macedonie, was the fyrste Romain that waged battail against

Battayle re-
nued by Mi-
thridates.

Lucullus the
fyrst Romain
that waged
battail against
the Bessians
Ascudanta
won.

the Bessians: whome he overcame in a greate battaille vpon the hyll Cymus. He won also Ascudama: a town which the Bessians did inhabite the selfe same daye, that he gaue the assault to it. He toke in like maner the city Cabiles, and marched still forthe

til he came to the river Danubius.

After that he invaded diuers cities **Cabiles take**
 whiche were situate bypon the Sea **Both the Lu**
 coast of Pontus. There he destroyed **cullies trium**
phed.

Appollonia, and Iuan Calatis, Par-
 tenopolis, Tomos, Histrus, and all
 Buzia. And when those battails wer
 finished, he retourned to Rome wher

Battayle in
Crete.

either of them triumphed. But yet y
 Lucullus who had waged battail a-
 gainst Mithridates, triumphed wyth
 greater gloze, for that he retourned
 conqueror of such ample kingdoms.
 After the battayle was finished in
 Macedonie, the battayle agaynst Mi-
 thridates as yet endured: which bat-
 tail Mithridates renewed, assembling
 together all the power and force of
 men he coulde make after that Lu-
 cullus was nowe departed backe. A-
 bout this time began there also bat-
 tayle in Crete, Cecilius Metellus
 was sente thither, who after that he
 had fought great battailes ther, with

The Breuiary

Crete won
by Metellus,
and he called
Creticus.

Libia annexed
to the Ro-
main empire
by Applo.

Battayle a-
gainst the pi-
rates commit-
ted to Cneus
Pompeius.

In the space of .iii. yeares he won the
whol prouince, and for this fact was
called Creticus. He triumphed ouer
that Ilande. At this time also, Libia
was by the bequest of Applo kynge
there of, annexed to the Empire of
Romaines. In which prouince, these
were the noblest Cities, Beronice,
Ptoloneais, and Cyrene. Whyle
these thynges were in hand, Pirates
began to annoy the passengers throu-
ghe those parties by sea. So that the
Romaines who hadde subdued well
nyghe all the whole worlde, wanted
now nothing, saving that they hadde
not now safe course and recourse by
the seas, where vppon that vpage a-
gainst those pirates, was committed
to Cneus Pompeius, who wpthin a
few monethes space, finished it with
great celerity, and no lesse dexterity
of fortune.

Not long after, the same Pompei-
us was also designed to go agaynst

Mithri-

Mithridates, and Tigranes whiche
 blage when he had taken in hand, he
 ouercame Mithridates in battayl by
 night in Armenia the lesse, & sackte
 his tentes. He slewe there .xl. p. of
 the kinges army, and lost of his own
 hoste, but .xx. menne, and two of his
 captaines. After this euill successe,
 Mithridates fled being accompanied
 but wyth his wyfe & ii. other to wait
 vpon them, and estones in a tumult
 whiche fell amonge his souldiours
 through the procurement of his sone
 Pharnaces, he was forced to deathe,
 whiche he executed on him selfe by
 drynkinge of popson. This ende had
 Mithridates: he died at Cosphorus,
 a manne verie politticke, and wittye
 wyth all. He raigned .lx. yeres, he ly-
 ued thre score and twelue yeres. He
 warred agaynst the Romaynes by
 the space of forty yeres. When Pom-
 peius adressed his battaille agaynst
 Tigranes, who yelded hym selfe.

Mithridates
 ouercome in
 battayl by
 nyghte.

Mithridates
 fled.

Mithridates
 popsoned him
 selfe.

Mithridates
 bys age and
 tyme of his
 raygne.

Tigranes
 persued.

And so sone as he was entred within Pompeius hys tentes, whyche were pitched. xvi. myles dystante from Artarata, he fell prostrate at Pompeius hys fete, and deliuered vp his crown into the handes of Pompeius : but Pompeius reposed it again vpon his head, and entreated hym verye worshipfully. Neuertheles, he depriued him of a portion of his kingdom, and assessed hym to pay a great summe of mony besides. There was taken fro him Siria, Phenices, and Sophenes and he was assessed to paye. vi. M. talents of silver, for that he warred agaynst the Romains without cause. Not lōg after, Pompeius also made warre vpon the Albanes, and ouercame Diodes kinge of the Albanes, in thzee sondry battails. But at last, beinge requested by letters and presents, he bothe pardoned hym, and graunted hym peace. He ouercame in lyke manner Arthaces kynge of Iberia

Tigranes
submytted
hymselfe.

**The worthi-
nesse of Pom-
peius.**

**Warre against
the Albanes.
Diodes king
of the Albanes
ouercome.**

**Arthaces
kynge of Ibe-
ria vanquished**

Iberia in fight, and at last, receyued
 him vnder allegeaunce. He gaue Ar-
 menia the lesse, to Deiotarus kynge
 of Galacia, for that he had aided hym
 in battaile agaynst Mithridates. He
 restored Paphlagonia to Attalus, and
 Pilemenes. He deputed Aristarchus
 kyng ouer Colchos. Sone after, he o-
 uercame the Iturians and Arabians.
 And when he cam into Siria, he en-
 franchised Seleucia, a citye situate
 neare to Antioche, for that they dyd
 not ayd, ne succour king Tigranes.
 He redeliuered to the Antiochians,
 their pledges whiche they gaue to
 hym. He gaue the Daphnenses a per-
 cell of lande, for the enlargemente of
 theyr groves or coppes, for that hee
 was delighted with the pleasaunte
 site of that place, and the greate
 plentye of waters whych abounded
 there.) From thence, he passed forth
 takynge his waye towardes Iudea.
 And in the thyrde moneth after hys
 aruynng

Armenia ge-
 uen to Deio-
 tarus.

Attalus and
 Pilemenes
 restored to
 theyr kyng-
 domes.

Seleucia re-
 franchysed.
 A peece of

ground geuen
 to the Daph-
 nenses.

arruinge there, he wan Jerusalem
the chiefe citye of that countrey. He
flew there. xii. M. Jewes, the residue
he receyued vnder alleageaunce.

These things being thus finished, he
wente into Asia, and so ended he the
war, which had long continued. whē

**M. Tullius
Cicero and Caius
Antonius
Consuls.**

This Cicero
was literally
descended fro
the kinges of
the Troians,
whiche were
long before
city of Rome.
a man of singu
lar witt & cle
mency, and of
a passing ze
le his country
he was called
of the Father
of his country
for he had so
subdued Apr
ferre by it. He
flourished a
bout xi. yer
before the In
carnation of
Christ.

Marcus Tullius the Orator, & Caius
Antonius were Consuls, in the. vi. C.
lxxxix. yere after the city was builde,
Lucius Sergius Catiline, a man des
cended of a noble stock, but yet of an
euill disposityon, conspired wth dy
uers other noble menne of like rash
nesse and naughtinesse as he was,
Catiline was expelled forth of the
city, by Cicero. His confederates were
apprehended and thralled in prison.
Afterwarde Catiline himselfe was
overcome in battaile, and slayne by
Antonius the other Consul.

In the six hundredeth and ninetenth
yere after the buildinge of Rome.
When Decius Junius Sillanus,
and

and Lucius Murena were Consuls,
Metellus triumphed ouer Crete, and
Pompeius triumphed for the bat-
taille which he had ouer the Pirates
on the sea, and for that other battaille
whiche he waged wyth Mithrida-
tes. The pompe and pride of no tri-
umphe was euer lyke to that of
Pompeius. There were ldd before
hys chariot, the sonne of Mithrida-
tes, and the sonne of kynge Tigranes,
and Aristobulus kynge of the
Iewes. Ther was caried moreouer
before hym greate store of wine: and
an infinite deale of golde and siluer
besides. At thys time, the Romaines
waged no greate battayles throughe
all the whole worlde.

D. Junius
Sillaⁿ. and
L. Murena
Consuls.

Metell^s and
Pompeius
triumphed.

In the sixe hund, eth nineteth, and
thirde yeare after the buildynge of
the Citie, Caius Julius Cesar, who
afterwarde became Emperour, was
created Consull, and Lucius Bibu-
lus with hym.

C. Julius
Cesar, and
L. Bibulus
triumphed.

Fraunce

Fraunce was committed to hys go-
 uernēt, and the coast of Illiria (now
 called Sclausnia,) together wyth .i.
 legions of souldiours. Fy:st he sub-
 dued the Heluetians whych are also
 called the Sequanes or Burgoniās.
 Then he passed forth still conquering
 and subduing as he went, with gre-
 uous battayles, vntyll he came to
 the Englyshe Ocean sea. And with
 in the space of .ix. yeres, he broughte
 wel nyghe all Fraunce in subiecty-
 on, so muche as is situate betweene
 the Alpes, the riuer of Roan, the
 floud of Rheyne and the Ocean sea,
 whiche in circuit extendeth to .cccc.
 miles. Sone after, he warred vpon
 the Britaynes whych before his a-
 rryuing there, had neuer aye. cogni-
 saunce, no: at anye tyme harde spea-
 kyng of the Romaines. When he
 had subdued them, he made them tri-
 butary to the Romaynes, and tooke
 hostages of them. And he did exacte
 of

Britain whi-
 che is now
 called Eng-
 land, invaded
 by Iulius
 Cesar.
 The Britai-
 nes tributa-
 ry to the
 Romaynes.

of Fraunce vnder name of Tribute,
 cccc. Sesteracios. Then he assailed the
 Germanes, which inhabited on the
 farther side of the river of Roan, and
 banquished them in most sharpe bat-
 tayles. But amonge all these so ma-
 ny successes and chaunces of fortune
 he fought thise vnluckelye. Ones a-
 gainste the Auernians in Fraunce,
 at whiche battaile he was presente
 hymself, and thise in Germany whē
 he was absent. For his two Legates
 Titurius and Arunculus wer slaine
 ther by a train. About the same time,
 in the cccccc. ccviii. yere after the city
 was builte, Marcus Licinius Crassus
 fellowe in offyce with Cneus Pom-
 peius the great, in the seconde yere
 after that he was made Consul, was
 sent on a viage againste the Parthi-
 ans, and ioyning battaile with them
 in an euill houre at Carras, he was
 overcome by Surena captayne to
 kynge Diodotus: and at laste, he was
 slayne,

The vnluc-
 ky battailes
 of Julius
 Cesar.

99. Licinius
 Crassus slaine.

Actual dissen-
tion sprong in
Rome, after
which ensued
a most sharpe
ciuill war be-
twene Pom-
peius and Ju-
lius Cesare,
where vpon
grew thate-
ration of the
weale publi-
que of Rome,
and an vtter
decay in man-
ner of the same,
the occasyon
of the battayl
was but light
For Cesar af-
ter he was re-
turned forth
of Fraunce, re-
quested to bee
made Consul,
for so it stode
hym in hand,
for that certē
had conspired
soone after to
haue procured

slayne and hys Sonne also, a valy-
aunte and a worthye yonge man to-
wardes. The residue of hys armye,
was preserved by Caius Cassius
lieutenante of the hooft, who
throughe hys singuler and passynge
greate manhoode reduced to suche
good passe those matters so farre
endaungered, (whyche were nowe
well nyghe passe cure and hoope of
reconuerge,) that conueyinge his ar-
mye ouer Euphrates. He banquy-
shed the Persians in diuers skyr-
mythes.

When these thynges were thus
finished, there ensued an horryble
and lamentable battaile: By meane
whereof, (besides dyuers other cala-
mityes whyche chaunced in the Ro-
main weale publique) the condition
& wonted estate of that famous Em-
pire was aultered. For when Cesar
returned conqueror forth of Fraunce
he required to be created Consull a-
gaine.

gayne. **W**hyche thyng when it was
by diuers of the Romaines wythout
contradictyon graunted vnto hym,
Marcellus (who was then Consul,)
Bibulus, Pompeius, and Cato, dyd
openlye wythstande it, and sente
commandementes to Cesar that he
shoulde dismyt his army, and come
home to the cite. **U**ppon whyche
answere Cesare conceyuinge dys-
pleasure from Ariminus (where he
had his armye assembled) towarde
Rome to inuade it.

Where hypon the Consull, the
Senate, and all the Nobyltye of
Rome together with Pompei^{us}, fled
soyth of the cite, and passed ouer in-
to Grece, and made p^{re}paraunce
for warre agaynst Cesar, at E-
pirus Macedonie and Achaia, and
chose Pompeius to be theyr Cap-
taine. **W**hen Cesar was entred
the vacante and forsaken Cytie,

his bannysh-
men: throug
whose inueg-
lyng Pompei-
us chaunged
his tomer
mynd, and re-
uoked his to-
mer promesse
made to Ce-
sar, and added
besides certen
threathynges
to Cesar war-
des, vpon whi-
ch the grudge
grew. **T**his
battail began
in the. 3914.
yere after the
creatyng of the
world, and in
the 706. yere
after the cite
was built, &
in the 47. be-
fore the vytyng
of Christ, it
lasted v. ye-
res in al, then
was Rome
systera mo-
narche.

soyto.

forthwith he made himself Dictator.
Jul. Cesar From thence, he went into Spayn.
 made himself Dictator. There he discomfited the most strong
 and valiaunte armies of Pompeius,
 and thre of hys capytaynes, (that is
Pompeius hys capytaynes discomfited. Lucius Afranius, Marcus
 Petreius, and Marcus Varro. Re-
 turninge from thence, he passed ouer
 into Grece, and pitched his field, and
Pompeius & Cesar fought foughte againste Pompeius. In the
 firste battaile he had the ouerthrow,
Julius Cesar & was put to flyght. Now be it he es-
 kaped, so that (the night approching
 so nere,) Pompeius would not pur-
 sue him. Where vppon, Cesar whan
 he was thus eskaped, said: that nei-
 ther Pompeius wist how to cōquere
 him, and that that was the only day
 in which he myght haue had the vpper
 hand ouer hym. After that, they
 bothe met again at Paleophasalus
 in Thessalye: whereas eche of them
 ledde forth to fighte, they passynge
 great armies, Pompeius had in hys
 bande

band of 40. footmen in the forefront,
 40. in the left wing, and 40. in
 the right wing. And besides
 the horse, he had besides, for the
 of all the Cato parties: and moreo-
 ver innumerable Senators and pri-
 tors, and others of the Consuls, and
 almost all the nobilitie of Rome on
 his side, and such as ere that tyme
 had bene conquerors of verie stoute
 nations. Cesar had in his armye, not
 full oute. 40. footmen, and a few
 horsemen. The force and strength of
 the Romans was neuer before that
 day assembled either in greater num-
 ber, or under more worthy capitaines
 so that nowe they could easely have
 subdued all the whole world, if they
 should have fought against the War-
 barians. The battaile was handled
 with greate prowesse and valour
 on both parties. And at length Pompe-
 peius was discomfited, and his tentes
 were sackt. Himself fled to Aleran-

and the
 of the
 and

almost all
 and the
 and the
 and the

Pompeius
 discomfited.

Pompeius
fled to Alex-
andria.

An example
of great un-
kindnes and
ingratitude.

Alexandria: where he thought he should
have gotten ayde of the kynge of E-
gypte, vnto whome he was by the
Senate, somtyme appoynted to be
a tutor and gouernour during the
time of his minority. But the yonge
kinge hauinge more regards to the
time presente, then respecte of con-
sideration to the passed frendshyppe
whiche he had founde at Pompeius
his handes, slewe Pompeius. And
when he had cutte off his heade, he
pluckte of his ringe from his hande,
and sente them together to Cesar:
whiche when Cesar sawe, he brake
forthe in weepinge to beholde the
heade of so worthy a manne, whiche
also was his sonne in lawe.
Not longe after, Cesar came to
Alexandria, whett Ptolomeus also
compassed agaynst him: vpon whiche
occasion, Cesar made warre on the
king, who when he was overcome,

drowned hym selfe in the ryuer of Ptolomeus
 Nilus: in whiche place, bothe hym drowned hym
 bodye was founde afterwarde, and selfe.
 hym coate of plate also, whych was
 gilded and verpe ryche.

When Cesar hadde on thys sojre
 obtayned Alexandria, he gaue that
 kyngdome to Cleopatra, syster to Alexandria
 Ptolomeus, whome he after vled as geuen by Ce-
 sar to Cleopa-
 tra.

from thence, he ouertake Pharna-
 ces sonne of Pithibates the greates, Pharnaces
 who hadde succoured Pompeius at discomfited &
 Thessalie, and estones rebelled him pursued to
 selfe in Pontus, and had wonne son-
 dyr provinces from the Romaines,
 and pursued hym to deathe.

Resour- Cesar made
 nyng from thence to Rome, he made hymselfe Con-
 sul the thyrde
 hym selfe Consull the thyrde tyme,
 tyme.

and Marcus Emilius Lepidus with
 hym, who was Pagister Equitum
 in the yere before, when Cesar was
 Dictator.

From thence, he went into Aethi-
 opia.

L.ii.

where

Warre in 3:
frick by Ju-
ba kynge of
mauritania a
gainst Cesar.

where as a greate number of the nobility, together wyth Juba kynge of Mauritania renewed battail against him. The Romaine captains in that battaile, were Publius Cornelius Scipio, (who was descended from the moſte aunclente ſtocke of Scipio Africanus, whiche Scipio was alſo father in law to Pompeius þ great;) Marcus Petreius, Quintus Marus, Marcus Porcius Cato, and Lucius Cornelius Faustus (ſonne to Sylla, which was ſometime Dictator.) Ceſar diſpoſed his battailes in order againſte theſe capitaynes, and after ſonnye ſkirmiſhes, he obtained the victory. Cato, Petreius, Scipio, and Juba, ſlewe them ſelues. Faustus who was ſonne to Sylla, who ſometime was Dictator, and ſonne in law to Pompeius, was ſlaine by Ceſar.

Ceſar crea-
ted hymſelf
Conſul the
4. tyme.

The yere after, Ceſar retourned to Rome, and created hymſelf Conſul the fourth tyme, and went forthwith

into

into Spaine, where as Cneus and
Sertus, sonnes to Pompeius, renu-
ed battayle wyth great force. There
wer many skirmishes betwene the.
The last battaile was fought at the
city Munda, in whiche Cesar was so
nygh ouercome, that his men fledde
from him: soz whyche cause he deter-
mynd to slea hym selfe, rather then
(after that he hadde gotten suche re-
nowne and fame in partiall feates),
he would now fal into the handes of
yong men and be vanquished by the,
when he had liued. lvi. yeares wyth
great hono2. Nevertheless when he
had recovered his men again, he ob-
tained the victori against them. The
elder sonne of Pompeius, was there
slaine. The yonger sonne fled, and so
eskaped.

Afterwards, whē as now civil wars
wer clean appeased, Cesar returned
to Rome where he began to demean
himself very diso2derly and againste

Warre in
Spayne a-
gaynst Cesar.

Cesar dyuen
to a nere
strayte.

The cruell
warre agaynst
Pompeius &
hys adherēt
finyshed by
Jull^{us} Cesar.

The Breuiary

the blage of the Romaine libertie.
Where vpon, when he bestowed
the dignities and Offices in Rome
vpon suche persones as pleased hym
selfe, whiche offces were accusto-
med to haue bene graunted by the
aduyse and consent of the commons
of Rome, and mozeouer woulde not
vse any familiaritie or salutatyon to
the Senate, when they came to him,
and did sondrye other actes besydes,
whiche were vled in the tyme of ty-
ranny by the kynges, at what tyme
they bare rule and authoritie as yet
in the cite of Rome, by meanes of
whiche factes he began very muche
to growe in hatred of the commons
and Senate, there conspired agaynst
him. xl. or moe, Senators and gentle
men of Rome. Among whome, these
were the chiefest: the two Bruti,
(whiche were descended from the
stocke of that Brutus, who was the
firste Consull that was created at
Rome,

Cesar his dis-
orderly deme-
nor in Rome.

A greate con-
spiracye a-
gaynst hym.

Rome, and hadde procured then the
banishing of the kings from thence,
Caius Cassius, and Servilius Cas-
ca. And when Cesar on a daye, wth
the rest of the Senate, were at they^r
session in the councell house, the

Cesar stode
by the senate,

Senate rose againste him there,

and slew him, and smote

him in wth thre and

twenty deadly

woundes.

(:.)

The

as the
writinge
of the
same

**The seventh booke of
the Breuiary of Eutropius.**



Ciuil wars
renewed in
Rome by An-
tonius.

Battayle a-
gainst Anto-
nius.

When Cesar was
slayne, whiche
was in the. vii.
C. and. ix. yere
after the buil-
ding of Rome,
ciuil wars wer
againe renewed. For whye, the Se-
nate toke part wyth them which had
slayne Cesar. But Antonius the
Consull who fauoured Cesar, ende-
noyed (what in him lay), to oppresse
them by ciuil battail. Where vppon
when the weale publique was thus
greatly disquieted, Antonius wrought
at that time diuers hainous actes:
for the whiche, he was by the whole
Senate counted as an open ennemy
of the common welth. Where vpon
there

there were sent to pursue him, **Pansa** and **Hircius** the two **Consuls**, and **Octavianus** a young man of the age of xviii. yeres, newe to **Cesar**, who **Cesar** had adopted, and by his laste will designed to be his heire, and to beare his name. This was that **Cesar** who was afterwarde call'd **Augustus**, and became ruler over al the whole world. When these three captaines were gone forth against **Antonius**, they gaue him thouerthow. How be it it chaunced so, that both **Consuls** died, asone as they had obtained this victoꝝy, so that all the lit. armies were then attendaunte vpon **Cesar** alone. When **Antonius** was thus discomfited, and had losse his army, he fled to **Lepidus** who hadde bene **Magister Equitum** before vnder **Cesar**, and at that presente, had great bandes of menredy assembled: in whome he was receiued. None after, thzoughe the procuremente and earnest

Pansa and **Hircius** **Consuls**.

Antonius **discomfited**.

The two **Consuls** dyed.

Antonius was coured by **Lepidus**.

League made
with Antonius.

and Antonius
and Lepidus

Cesar compelled the Ro-
mans to cre-
ate hym Ed-
full, when he
was but, xx.
peres of age,
about the
710. pere af-
ter the ciye
was built.

The ontragi-
ousnesse of Ce-
sar, throughte
guil counsell,

earliest sute of Lepidus, Cesar made
league with Antonius. When Cesar
retourne to Rome wyth al his host,
makinge semblance as though he

woulde haue reuenged the deathe of
hys father whyche adopted him, and
of fine force caused the Romaynes
to create hym Consull, beinge as yet
but of the age of xx. yeares. When by
the aduise and counsailes of Antonius
and Lepidus, he banished diuers
of the Senate, and beganne to de-
staigne the weale publique, by force
of armes. By theyr means, was Cle-
vera the Dratoz slayne, and dyuers
other noble men.

In this meane while, Brutus and
Cassius whyche were two of them
that slewe Cesar, prepared a great
battaile, hauyng assembled ma-
ny armys throughte Macedonia and
the East partes. There went forth
agaynst them Cesar, Octavianus

Augustus, and Marcus Antonius.
But Lepidus was lefte behynde to
defende Italye. They ioyned battail
wyth Brutus and Cassius at Philippi
a city of Macedonie.

In the firste battayle Cesar and
Antonius were discomfited. How be
it Cassius captaine of the nobilitie
was then slaine.

In the seconde battayle, Brutus
was slayne also, and an insynpte
nومبر of the Nobyltye, wherby
toke parte with him against Cesar.
Then did Cesar and Antonius de-
parte the Romayn Empire betwene
them on thys sorte. That Augustus
shoulde possesse Spayne, France,
and Italye. Antonius shoulde haue
Asia, Pontus, and the East partes.

At this tyme, Lucius Antonius
who was brother to that Antoni-
us wherby toke parte with Cesar
against

Battail pro-
ted: d against
Cesar, by
Brutus and
Cassius.

Cesar and
Antonius dis-
comfited.
Cassius slayn.

Brutus slayn.

The Romayn
Empire deu-
ded betwene
Cesar and
Antonius.

A ciuyl war
by Lucius
Antonius.

and Cesar
against

against Brutus and Cassius began
a ciuill warre wythin Italy. He was
ouercom at Perowse a city of Umbria,
and was taken, but was not
slaine. In the mean space, by Sertius
Pompeius, who was sonne to Cne-
us Pompeius the greate, there was
another greate battaile attempted in
Sicilie: at whiche battaile, all those
were assembled, whiche as yet were
left a liue, of them that aided Brutus
and Cassius. The battel was fought
by Cesar Augustus Octau^s against
Sertius Pompei^s. And at last, peace
was concluded betwene them. At
same time, Marc^s Agrippa had good
successe in his affairs in Guyon wher
he is that parte of Fraunce, that is
now called Aquitain. Lucius Venti-
dus Bassus ouercame the Persians
whiche innaded Siria, in three son-
dy battailes. He slewe Paco^s kyng
Diodes his sonne, the very same day
that Surenna captain to Diodes, slew
Crassus,

In other bat-
tyle by Ser-
tus Pompei^s
Peace conclu-
ded.

The Persi-
ans vanquy-
shed.

The fyrst try-
umpe ouer
the Persians

Crassus. He was the first which merited a moste condigne tryumphe at Rome over the Parthians. In thys meane space, Pompeius infringed the peace, and was discomfited in battle on the sea, and as he would haue fled from thence to Asia warde, he was slaine. Antonius to whom Asia, and the East partes wer allotted, beinge deuozced from the sister of Augustus Cesar, espoused Cleopatra Quene of Egypt. He warred on the Persians, and ouercame them in the firste battailes. And as he retourned homewardes, there fell great scarcity and penury of victuals among his souldiours. But when the Persians pursued hym harde as he retourned, he got the victoꝝy over them at that tyme also. This Antonius began a greate ciuill warre througb the procurement and egging forward of his wife Cleopatra, affectyng to attayne the gouernment of the city of Rome, that

Pompeius infringed the peace, & was slayne.

M. Antonius espoused Cleopatra.

The Persians overcome by Antonius.

A ciuill warre begun by M. Antonius.

that ther by, he might satisfy the incessant requests of his wife. He was vanquished by Augustus in battaile upon the sea at Actium, which town

Antonius was
quelled by
Augustus.

is situate in Cyprus. From thence, he fledde into Egypte: and there beinge exempte from all hope of good chance, and despairing that hys assaults should euer take good successe agayne, (so that all men now took part with Cesar) he slew himselfe.

Antonius and
Cleopatra
slew themselves.

Cleopatra also his wife, procured to be stricken of an Adder, by meane of whose poyson she died. Then was Egypt also annexed to the Romaine Empire, by Octavian Augustus, and Cneus Cornelius Gallus, was appoynted lieutenant there, who was the firste of the Romaines who

Egypt adjoined
to the Roman
Empire.

the decided or determined matters in Egypte.

Cneus Gallus
was lieutenant
of Octavian
in Egypte.

Thus when warres were pacified through the whole world, Octavian Augustus returned to Rome

in the twelfth year after that hee
 was first created Consul, and from
 that tyme he governed the Romaine
 Empire him selfe alone, by the space
 of foure and forty yeres. For during
 the other twelue yeres before, he ad-
 ministered it jointlye together with
 Antonius and Lepidus. So from the
 first commencement of his Empire
 unto the end thereof, were .lvi. yeres.
 He deceased in the foure score and
 fyve yere of hys age, by spekenesse
 at Atella a towne of Campania, and
 lyeth buried at Rome, in Campu
 Martio. A man wherin mooste thyn-
 ges, and that righte truly, was
 deemed as a God, For highely there
 was none eyther more fortunate in
 battayles then hee was, or in tyme
 of pees whiche ruled more wisely
 he. Duringe those .xlvi. yeres in
 whiche he reigned alone, hee had
 verye stillge, behauinge hym selfe
 verye liberallye towarde all men.

The tyme of
 August^s hys
 raigne.

August^s hys
 age.

Augustus Ce-
 sar died in the
 .lvi. yere of the
 .lxxv. Olympiads
 whiche was
 in the .762.
 yere after the
 city was
 built, and in
 the yere of
 our Lord god
 the .xv.

Augustus ca-
 nonized.

Augustus
 hys worthye
 demerit.

and

and to his frendes exceedinge truste
 and assured, whome he aduanced to
 so greate honoures, that almoste he
 made them equall wyth his owne
 state. The Romaine Emperre at no
 tyme before his raigyn, did more flo-
 rish. For besides the suppressing of
 the ciuill warres in whiche hee al-
 wayes was inuolued, he annexed
 also to the Romaine Emperre, Egypt,
 Biskay and Iulmatia which is par-
 cel of Aethiopia, (whiche countrey
 was by the Romaines before hye
 raygne oft tymes ouer run, but by
 him it was fully conquered,) & Hun-
 gary, Gurg, Thracia, Rhetia, the Ma-
 dalen, and the Thalamians whiche
 inhabited among th Alpes, together
 wyth all those cityes whiche were
 situate alonge the sea coastes of Pon-
 tus. Amonge whiche, these were the
 chiefest, Bosphorus and Ponticape-
 on he vanquished the Daries in bat-
 tle, and he was greates arrayes of the

Germanus, and drave them over the
floude Albis, whiche is in Barbarie
farre beyonde the river of Rheyne.

He foughte this battaile by Drusus,
who was his wifes sone by her first
husbande, like as he did that other
battaile against the Hungarians, by
Liberius an other of hys wyues
sonnes. After this battel, he brought
forth of Germany. cccc. M. prisoners,
and placed them in Fraunce, a longe
vpon y^e bankes of the river of Rheyn.

He recouered Armenia from y^e Par-
thians, and the Persians gaue hym
hostages, whiche they neuer did to a-
nye befoze him. They restored more
ouer such ensignes to the Romans,
as they had got from them, at what
tyme they vanquished Crassus. The
Scythians and Indians, who befoze
had not hearde speakinge of the Ro-
maines, sent both Legates and pre-
sentes to Augustus. In his raygne,
Galacia was also made a prouynce,

Fraunce reple-
shed with in-
habitantes by
Octavian.

Pledges ta-
ken of the
Persians.

The Corin-
thians & In-
dians sent le-
gates to Au-
gustus.
Galacia ma-
de a prouynce.

whiche was a kingdome before, and
 Marcus Lollius gouerned it in the
 stead of the Pretor. Besides this, he
 was so well beloued of the Barbari-
 ans, that suche kinges as had toynd
 frendshippe with the Romaines, (to
 the end they might augment the ho-
 nor of Augustus) builde diuers cityes
 which they called after his name, Ce-
 sarea. As king Juba did in Maurita-
 nia, and in Palestina (which is now
 a famous and faire citye.) Moreover
 many kinges lefte their owne kyng-
 domes and came to Rome, to the end
 they might attende and do theyr ser-
 uice to Cesar, and in suche lyke ap-
 parell as the Romaines vsed to wear,
 (that is to say in gownes) they follo-
 wed his chariot, or harse as he rode.
 After his death he was called a God.
 He lefte a mooste fortunate common-
 welth to Tiberius his successor who
 was his wiues sonne by her former
 husband, and became after that, to be
 sonne

Towns builde
 and named af-
 ter the name
 of Cesar.

3.
 Claudius Ti-
 berius, sonne
 to Livia Du-
 gustus his
 wyfe, by her

sonne in lawe to Augustus by adop-
tion, and the espousing his daughter.

Tiberius gouerned the Emperre by
greate cowardise, greuous crueltie,
vnmearurable auarice, and filthye
luste. Hee waged battayle no where
hym selfe, but warred alwayes by
hys prouostes and substitutes. Dy-
uers kings whome he hadde procu-
red throughe greate flattery to come
to hym, he woulde neuer permitte to
departe againe. Amonge which, Ar-
chelaus kynge of Cappadocia was
one, whose kyngdome he did also re-
duce into the forme of a prouince:
and the chiefe st citey therof, he com-
maunded shoulde bee called by his
name, whiche at this daye is called
Cesarea, where as befoze it was cal-
led Mazaca.

In the .xxiij. yere of his raigne, hee
deceased in Campania with y great
reioysing of all the Romaines, when
he had liued .lxxx. and .iii. yeres.

first husband
began his
Emperre
in the .3976.
yere after the
creatio of the
worlde, in the
768. yere af-
ter the buyl-
ding of Rome
and in the ye-
re of our Lord
God. xvi.

Tiberius
deceased.

Tiberius de-
ceased.

M.ii.

After

4.
Caligula the
4. Emperour,
sonne to Ger-
manicus, be-
gan his Em-
pire. 3999. ye
re after the
beginnyng of
the world, in
the. 791. yere
after Rome
was builde, in
the yere of
our Lord. 39.

The disho-
nourable reign of
Caligula.

Caligula
died.
Caligula by
his rage.

After him succeeded Caius Cesar,
who was surnamed Caligula, ne-
new to Drusus and Tiberius, Au-
gustus his wiues sonnes, a verie
naughtie and cruel man, whose facts
were so hainous, that if they had ben
conferred with the doinges of Tibe-
rius, they mighte make those of Ti-
berius, to seeme tollerable. He war-
red againste the Germanes, and in-
uaded Suetia. But he atcheued ther
no manly act. He had carnall copula-
tion wyth his owne sisters, and bys
owne daughter whome he begatte
vpon the one of his sisters, he had in
likewise carnall company wyth all.
When he had thus bled greate aua-
rice, fleshly lust, and horrible cruelty
towardses all men, he was slaine in
his palaice in the. xxxix. yere of his
age, when he had reigned. iiii. yeaues
x. monethes and. viii. daies.

After him succeeded Claudius, vn-
cle by the fathers side to Caligula,
and

and sonne to Drusus: (vnto whiche
Claudius, there was a mooste hono-
rable tomb created at Pense in Ger-
many). whose newewe also Caligula
was. He raigned ouer Media, and
did many things there very quietly.
And yet some thinges did hee verie
cruelly, and withoute discretyn. He
made warre vppon the Britaynes:
whiche countrey sith the time of Ju-
lius Cesar, none of the Romaynes
had euer had any thing to do withal.
And when they were ouercome by
Cneus Sertius, and Aulus Plantius,
two famous and worthy men, he had
a great triumph ouer them at Rome.
Furthermoze, he annexed also to the
Empire of the Romaines, certain I-
landes situate in the Ocean sea be-
yond Britaine, called Orades, and
surnamed his sonne Britannicus.
He behaued himself very curteously
towards diuers of his frendes, in so
muche that when Plantius, (a nota-

P. lll.

ble

4.
Claudius the
v. Emperer
of Rome, son
to Drusus,
whiche was
brother to Li-
berius, began
his Empire,
in the. 403.
yere after the
creatio of the
worlde, in the
795. yere af-
ter the buyl-
ding of Rome
and in the ye-
re of our Lord
41. he raigned
13. yeres and
ix. monethes,
he was popo-
ned, in the. 11.
yere of his ral-
gne.

Warre vpon
the Britains,
now called
Englande.

The Breviary

ble man), who in his biage which he made into a pitain, atcheued others notable actes, & should triumphe for the same, the Emperoz himselfe accompanied him, and (the vse beinge such that with his triumph he should goo by into the Capitoll,) Claudius gaue him the preheminence, & went on his left hande. This Claudius liued. lxxii. yeres, and after his death was canonised.

The term of
Claudi^{us} hys
raigne.

Claudius ca
nonised.

6.

Nero who
was sonne in
law to Clau-
dius, who ad-
opted him to
be his succes-
sor in the
Empyre. be-
gan his raign
in the. 40. 7.
yere after the
creatio of the
worlde, the
809. yere af-
ter Rome
was builde, &
the 5. yere af-
ter Christ, he

After him, succceeded Nero, who
did verpe muche resemble his vncle
Caligula. He did greatpe dysgrace
and diminishe the Romaine welthe
and substaunce: A man geuen to bra-
wonted rpot, straunge lust, and great
expenses and charges, so that after
the manner of Calus Caligula, hee
bayned hym selfe wyth hot and cold
Dyntmentes. He fylled wyth gol-
den nettes, the ropes of which, wher
with they were drawen forth of the
water

water, were of Purple filke. He slew
a greate number of the Senate. He
became enemy to all good menne;
and at laste, did habondone hymselfe
whollye ouer to so great disworship,
that hee woulde daunce and singe o-
penly in the apparaille of common
myrrettes, and suche as are accu-
stomed to play in enterludes. He co-
mitted diuers murtheres vppon hys
owne kinsfolkes.

had carnal cos-
pulation with
his owne mo-
ther, and est-
sones slewe
her, and hys
wife, and dy-
uers other
worshipmer.
He was a gre-
at persecutor
of christian re-
ligion, & put
diuers Sain-
ctes to deith.

And when he had slaine hys owne
brother, his wife, and his mother, he
set the cite of Rome on fire, that he
mighte thereby (as by demonstraty-
on) see after what fashion Troy bur-
ned, when it was taken and sette on
fire by the Gretians. In seates of
armes he durste doo nothings at all.
He hadde almoste losse Brytaine. For
duringe hys raigne, there were ta-
ken there and destroyed quite, two
notable townes.

Rome set on
fyr by Nero
and burned
6. daies space.

The coswa-
rse of Nero.

Brytaine
nighe losse.

¶.iii.

The

Two prouin-
ces created.

Punishment
decreed by the
Romaines
for Nero.

The Parthians did berefte hym of Armenia, and broughte the Romain armies vnder subiectyon. Now be it, there were two Prouinces created during his raigne, Pontus Polemoniacus, by the assent of kinge Polemon, and Alpes Cotie, king Cotius being now deceased. For those hye actes, wared he to be abhorred of the citizens of Rome, and cleane forsaken of all menne, and of the Senate was adiudged as an enemy of that weale publique. Where vpon they sought him, to haue beene reuenged on him, whose punishment was appointed on this manner. That hee should firste be drawen naked throughte the citee, then hauinge a foxe thruste into his heade, he shoulde so hang, and be whipped till he were deade: after that, he shuld be thowndown hedlong from the rock.) which whiche when he vnderstode,) he fled forth of his palatce, and in a farme

a grange of one, who had beene
 sometime his bondman and was by
 him lately enfranchised, he slew him
 selfe. Whys farme was situate be- **Hero slew**
 twene the two wayes Salaria and **him selfe.**
 Pumentana, (whiche wer. lxx. miles
 distant from Rome. He founded the **Bathes in**
 bathes at Rome, which during his **Rome.**
 raigne, were called Perontane, and
 now are called Alexandrine. He de-
 ceased in the. cxxi. yeare of his age, **Hero his age**
 when he had raigned. xliii. yeres, and **and raigne.**
 with him, almost all the progeny of
 Augustus was put out of memory.

Afterward, Sergius Galba succe- **7.**
 ded in the Empire. A Senator of an- **Sergius**
 cient noblenesse, who was chosen **Galba the. 7.**
 Emperour by the Spaniards and **Emperour.**
 Frenchmen, when he was. lxxiii. ye-
 res of age, and eldest was gladly
 receiued of the whole army. For
 whilest he was yet but a private mā,
 he demeaned his life worthely both
 in partiall actes, and also in ciuill
 policy.

He had beene ofte Proconsul, exercising the office of Consul, for others. At sondry times had he beene a captain in mooste perillous battayles. Hys Empire was but of very shorte continuance, proceeding of meruelous good beginninges, sauing that he seemed somewhat ouermuche given to seueritye. He was slayne thorough the treason of Otho, in the sevenethe monthe of his raigne. Hys throte was cut in the market place at Rome, and lieth buried in his gardenes whiche are situate along the waye called Aurelia, not farre distant from the cite of Rome.

Galba slayn.

Otho the 8.
Emperour.

When Otho had thus slayne Galba, he invaded the Emperre, and detained it hym selfe. Hys stocke was more noble by his mothers side, then by his fathers, and yet was it by neither of them bothe, very base. When he was yet a private manne, hee be-

baned hym selfe verge gentlpe and tractablpe.

In his Empire he could not shew anye greate experimēte of hys doynge, for that at the same time that he slew Galba, Vitellius was made Emperoure by tharmyes of the Germanes, (who attempted battayle agaynst hym. And Otho was discomfited in a very lighte skirmish at Bedbacus, (not wythstandinge that hee had with hym a great band of men,) where hee slew hym selfe, whome when hys Souldyours requested, Otho slew that hee woulde not so lyghtlye despayre of the successe of the battayle, he aunswered that he was not worthy, ne so muche to bee esteemed, that for hys cause anye ciuyl battayl should be waged, and there wyth al, smote himselfe in with his dagger in the xxxviii. yere of his age, when hee had reigned foure skore and fiftene dayes.

The raigne
of Otho.

Then

9.
Titellius the
ix. Emperoz.

The disorde
ly raigne of
Titellius.

Titellius his
excessive glo-
tony.

No example
of vnrmeasure-
ble gluttony.

When Titellius obtained the Em-
pire, descended of a familie whiche
was become worshipful thzough ad-
uancementes and promotions, ra-
ther then by noblenesse of birth. For
his father whiche came neither of a-
ny notable line, was created Consul
thzise a rowe. This Titellius raig-
ned with greate disworship, beyng
merueilously noted for his great cru-
elty, but especialllye for his excessiue
glotony, and vnrmeasurable eatyng.
In whiche he did so excede, that (as
repozt wente,) he feasted. iiii. or v. ti-
mes in one day. But amonge all the
residue of his bakets, this one is hat
in memory, whiche hys brother Ti-
tellius prepared for him: in whiche,
besides other charges and expenses,
(as it was sayde,) there were set be-
foze him at one time, two thousand
fishes, and vii. thousand birds. This
Titellius affecting very much to re-
semble Nero his toinges, dyd so ex-
pressly

preside shewe this his sayde purpose
and intente, that he laboured (what
in him laye,) to honour the exequies
and funeralles of Nero, who at that
time, lay but very meanelly buried.

He was slayne by the captaynes of Vitellius
Vespasian. But firste he slew Sabi- ^{flapne.}

nus, Vespasian hys brother, whom
he burned in the Capitoll, whyche
he sette on fire.

When Vitellius
was thus slaine, he was wyth greate

repzoche and ignominie drawn na-
ked openly along the city of Rome,

with his beard and hear of his head
staring, and a naked sword set vnder

his chin. And as he passed throughe
the strates on this sorte, everye one

whiche met him, threwe dong in his
face and bolome.

Thys doone hys
throte was cut, and he throwne into
the ryuer of Tyber, that he myghte

want the worshop of burial, whyche
is graunted to everye man, yea even
to the simplest. He was slayne in the

The repzoche
ful death of
Vitellius.

In what esti-
mation burial
was amonge
the Romans.

Attell^h hys
ages & raygne.

10.
Vespasianus
the tenth
Emperoz be-
gan his reign
in the. 4032.
yere after the
creation of the
worlde, in the
824. yere af-
ter romes was
bult, and in
the. 71. yere
after th' incar-
natio of ch^rist
A D^rinceen-
dred wyth
moſte excellēt
vertues, ama-
intainer of ci-
uill order, and
learnynge in
Rome, so that
he assignd cer-
tain standynge
ſtipends to
ſchylars &
profellores of
other ſciēces
at Rome.

lviij. yere of his age, when he hadde
raigned. viij. monethes and one day.

After him ſucceeded Veſpaſiane,
who was created Emperour at Pa-
leſtina: one in berpe dede baſe bozn,
howe be it worthe to be compared
with the beſt and chefeſt Emperors.
A man who for hys p^rivate lyfe was
worthe to be hadde in memozye.

For in that tyme, hee was ſente by
Claudius into Germanye, and from
thence into Brytaine, hee pyched
fielde and foughte fyue tymes wyth
hys ennemyes. Hee annexed to the
Romaine Emppre two mightye na-
tions, twentye towneſ, and the Ile
of Wighte nyghe adioynning to Bri-
taine. Hee behaued hymſelfe in the
Romaine Emppre very moderately,
but he was ſome what to muche deſi-
rous of monye. Nevertheless he got
the ſame in ſuche ſorte, that he wyon-
ged no man for it.

And

And lyke as hee dyd wth earnest
meanes and diligence, stude to ga-
ther it together, so dyd he verie cy-
cumspectlye distribute the same a-
broad, espetiallye to suche as hadde
great nede there of. So that vnnethe
any man canne fynde eyther greater
liberalitye, or moze iustly employed
of anye Prince that euer was before
his tyme. He was verie pacient and
gentle: In so muche that he woulde
not lightlye punyssh anye suche as
were accused and openlye conuicted
to haue conspired treason agaynst
him, with anye greuouser penaltie,
then by banishment only.

The great le-
nity of Ale-
xandrian.

In the tyme of hys Emppre, Ju-
dea and Jerusalem, the mooste fa-
mouse and notable Cities of Pale-
stina, were annexed to the Romaine
Empire.

Moreouer he reduced Achasa, Li-
cia, Rhodus, Bizantium, (whiche
is now called Constantinople,) and

and Samos, whiche before wer free cities,) and likewise Trachea, Cilicia, Thracia and Comagenes which were vnder the dominion of sondrye kinges, suche as were frendes to the Romaines, into the fourme of Provinces. He would quickly forget displeasures and grudges of minds. He woulde pacientlye suffer and heare the rebukes and tauntes of Philosophers, and of those whiche pleaded mennes causes tofore him. But hee was an earnest reformer of partiall pollicy. He and hys sonne Titus tri-

Vespasian triumphed ouer Ierusalem with hys son Titus.

umphed ouer Ierusalem. Thus whiche he was by these means beloved and well lyked of the Senate, and other the commons of Rome, and in fine of all men, he was stricken wyth a fire, and so died at a Panoz of hys owne, whiche was amonge the Sabines, in the .lxx. yeare of his age. When he had reigned .xx. yeares and vii. daies, and was canonised.

Vespasian died of a fyre.

Vespasian his age, and tyme of hys reigne

He has with such observation and
gentle marked the indistinct and
by the of his to the, as to be seen for
hope and for the, as to be seen for
gain the hope and were desired, he
would attempt to make and he
let them, as to be seen for the
that either by the, as to be seen for
him in the empire, as to be seen for
after his death, as to be seen for
succeeded him, as to be seen for
Mespasian, as to be seen for
admiration, as to be seen for
In the, as to be seen for
lone and, as to be seen for
was the, as to be seen for
from the, as to be seen for
great society, as to be seen for
himself in the, as to be seen for
Poetical inventions, as to be seen for
in the, as to be seen for
salent, as to be seen for
father, as to be seen for
be the, as to be seen for

al the, as to be seen for
Credit to the
casting of na-
tunities.

15.
Titus Vespasianus
gan his reign
in the. 404.
pere after the
creation of the
world, the
813. pere af-
ter the
Incarnation.
Titus Vespasian a good
archer.

The great le
nity of Titus

and the
great lenity
of Titus

The great
lenity of Titus

The great
lenity of Titus

The great
lenity of Titus

The great
lenity of Titus

The great
lenity of Titus

sch of the number of the manner, of
them by the hostes on the walls,
in the defence of the City. Hee used
such lenity in his Empire at Rome,
that he neuer punished any one man
as all such as were content to haue
conspired against him, hee dismissed
and pardoned in such sort, that forth
with he would agayne be, and ac-
cept them in like familiaritie, as he
did before. He was so easy to be en-
treated, and there with al so liberal,
that he neuer denied request for any
thing. For which cause when his
friends exhorted him, so that his lar-
ge and liberality, he made them
thin good by reason. From an Empe-
ror good he, none oughte to departe
sorrowful for not obtaining their re-
questes. And for this cause hee was
hee safe at supper, and he thoughte
him that hee heard that daye, gaue
nothinge to any man, hee sayde:
O my frendes I haue do this daye,

(acounting that for no day, in which
che he gaue not some thinge away.)
He builded the Theatre at Rome, a
place made round, very good to be
holde playes and enterludes. And at
the fyrste erectinge thereof, he slewe
foure thousande wilde beastes.

When he was throughe thys de-
meaninge hym selfe passyngly well
beloued of all men, he fell sicke and
died at the same place where
hys father dyd, after that hee hadde
raigned thre yeres, eight monethes,
and thentye daies, and in the foorthe
yere of his age. There was no lesse
morne and lamentation made for him
after his death, then if euery manne
had bechailed his owne ynnate losse
and alonenesse. The Senate hearing
of his decease, forthwith forbauled
that same night in the eveninge tyme
into the counsaile house, and there
rendred vnto him (beinge now at this
tyme dead) so greates praies & thankes

The Theatre
built, a place
made halfe
round, where
the people as-
sembled to be
hold playes.

Thus died.

His age
and raigne.

Titus cano-
nised.

Domitianus

the. xii. Em-
peror brother

to **Titus** be-
gan his raig

in the. 4043.
pere after the

creatio of the
wozide, in the

835. yere af-
ter the buyl-

ding of Rome
and in the pe-

re of our Lord
83 he expulsed

the Philoso-
phers and stu-

diers of the
mathemati-

call sciences
forth of Rome

he was the ii.
emperor that

persecuted &
christians,

whō he put to
deathe like as

Nero dyd.
The crueltie

and pryde of
Domitianus

as they did neuer the lyke to hym at

any time. While he yet liued, & was

conuersaunt amonge them. He was

also canonised. After his decease, **Do-**

mittianus obtained the Empire, be-

inge yonger brother to **Titus**: but he

resembled moze **Nero** o; **Caligula**,

o; **Libertus**, then he did eyther hys

father o; his brother. In the firste be-

ginnyng of hys Emppye, he behaued

hymself with great temperance and

modesty: But soone after, being en-

fectet wpth the vices of fleshy lust,

anger, cruelty, & auarice, he so kynd-

led the hatred of all mē against hym,

that he dyd in manner quite abolishe

and blot out of memozy, the good de-

sertes of hys father and brother. He

was the most woorthy of the Senate.

He was the firste publike commaun-

ded hym self to be called a God: He

would not permitt the Romaynes to

set bp any pictures of hym, vlesse

they were of golde o; silver. He slew

his

his owne cosen Germaine. He was
moreouer of an horrible pryde. Hee
made in his time. liii. biages onlye.

One agaynst the Sarmatians, an o-
ther agaynst the Cattianes, and two
into Dacia, (whych is now called
Denmarke.) He triumphed twise o-
uer the Dacianes and the Cattianes.
When he had subdued the Sarma-
tians, he ware but a garlād of baies
only. He sustained sondrye damages
in those battalles: for in Sarmatia
his Legiones and captain wer slain.
And by the Danes, Appius Sabinus
one of the Consuls, & Cornelius Flis-
cus, captayn of the Emperours gard
were also slayne, and great garysons
of men with them besides. Hee syn-
ghed sondry pieces of work at Rome:
among which, was the Capitoll, the
place for Musicians and singing mē,
the two galleries called Iſtium and
Herapium, and the Milt, (a place for
men to run in.)

Domitianus
Qain.

Domitianus
his age and
raigne.

At length, beinge abhorred and
detested of all menne for diuers hye
wycked doinges, hee was slayne in
his palatice by his owne men, in the
xlv. yere of his age, and the xv. yere
of hys raigne. His corpes was carped
forth to buriall by suche onelye, as be
suallie cary the bodie of other mean
men in Rome to buryinge, and
so he was buryed verie
dysworshipful-
lye.

The

STRENGTH TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE

**The eighth booke of
the Decadary of Eutropius.**

STRENGTH TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE



D the eighth booke
death & fifty years
after the building
of the city of Rome
at what time Me-
tus and Valens

Metus & Va-
lens Consuls.

were Consules, the weale publique
of Rome aspyred to a meruaylous
prosperous estate agayne. For that
nowe both greate good chappe, the
admirabillityge there of, was com-
mitted and betaken to the guidannce
of good rulers.

When com-
mon weales
flourish.

For after the deathe of Domitia-
nus that deadlye ttraum, Pertinax suc-
ceeded in a manne to byche in hys pri-
uate life, he haue hym selfe verie
sobberlye, and yet was he both stout
and manfull.

After the
beginning
of the
year 400.
After the
death of the
emperor
Pertinax
in the
year 400.
After the
death of the
emperor
Pertinax
in the
year 400.
After the
death of the
emperor
Pertinax
in the
year 400.

He was descended but of a meane
line of nobilitie. By the procurement
of Petronius Secundus, who was
captayne of the garde, and Marthensius
whych he was he that slew Domi-
tians, he was chosen Emperour, be-
inge then verie aged. He demeaned
himselfe very uprightly and virtu-
ously. He prohibited very strict-
lye for the weale publique, by adop-
ting Traianus to his sonne. He re-
sided at Rome, after that he had reig-
ned one yere, xiii. moneths, and xlii.
dayes, in the xlvij. yere of his age.
After his death, he was canonised.
After him succeeded Alpius Trai-
anus Crinitus, who was born at
Italica in Spayne, whose parentage
was more ancient of time then no-
ble of birth. His father was syllus
Consul: he after he became to have
governement of the other Agyptina a di-
ty in Francke he governed the weale
publique in suche sort, that he might

at 9000
1000000

Merua decea
sed.

Merua
age 8

14

Alpius Trai-
anus the. xlii

Emperour be-
gan his reign

in the. 1000

yere after the

creation of the

world, at the

347. yere af-
ter comen

ment, and in

the. 1000. yere

after the crea-

tion of the

he was the

forepner that

was. 1000

age

1000

woxthel y

worthelye be preferred aboue all o-
ther Princes. He was one of passing
great ciuillty and stoutnesse wth that.
Hee enlarged bothe in lengthe and
breadthe, the borders and marches of
the Romaine Empire, w^{ch}che at the
tyme of Augustus, was rather
but defended and onely conserued,
then worthely augmented. He repai-
red those cities which were ruinous
and fallen in decaye on the farther
side of Rheine in Germany. He sub-
dued Dacia, and banquished Deciba-
lus. Hee created a prouince on the
farther side of Danube, in those par-
ties where as now the Taiphaltanes
inhabite. That prouince extended to
a thousand miles in circuit. He re-
ceiued Armenia, which the Parthians
had won, and slew Pharnaces the
Mirian who deteined it. He appoynt-
ed one to be king ouer the Albanes.
Hee receiued vnder obeyssaunce, the
knyges of the Spaniards, the spots
caultes,

Emperoz, he
was a Spani-
ard borne and
no Italian. a-
dopted to the
successyon of
the Emppre
by Perua, he
was the thirde
emperoz that
persecuted the
christians.
But in his ti-
me it was de-
creed that they
should not be
called to exa-
minatyon, ex-
cept they had
bene first ac-
cused.
Armenia re-
mained.

espites, the Bosphoranes, the Ar-
 biques, the Odroenes, and of the in-
 habitants of Chelchos. He conquere-
 red the Adiabenes and Parthones.
 He subdued Antemusia a greate
 region of Persia. He wanne Seleu-
 sia, Ctesiphontes, Babilone, and Ce-
 dissios, and broughte that countrey
 in subiection vnto the borders of In-
 dia, and marched still forwarde, vntill
 he came to the redde sea, where
 he founded thzee Provinces, Arme-
 nia, Assiria, and Mesopotamia: toge-
 ther wyth those people whyche bo-
 der vppon Macedonie. After that, he
 reduced Arabia also into the forme
 of a Province. He prepared a nauye
 for the red Sea, minding there with
 to spoyle the coastes and borders of
 India. But his curtesye and sobriety
 excelled farre all those hys Partiall
 feates. He behaued himself at Rome
 and elsse where throughe all his Pro-
 uinces, fellow like to all men.

These provin-
 ces made.

A blage pre-
 pared on the
 red sea.

The passing
 same of Cra-
 tanus.

he went oftentimes to his friends
houses to salute them and visit them
if they were sicke and diseased.

If they feasted one an other, he
would also banquet amonge them,
without putting anye difference be-
twene them and hym selfe.

Often would he ride wyth them
in theyr chariottes. He would neuer
harme anye Senatoz, nor commit a-
ny thinge contrarie to iustice, for
the augmenting of his treasure. He
used grente liberalitie towardes all
menne. Bothe openlye and secretlye
he encreased his all personnes, and
aduanced to honoures diuers such
as he hadde but very small acquaint-
saunce and familiaritie wythall. He
bought in manner a whole world
hym selfe. He enfranchised many
cities. In fine, he did nothinge, but it
was very quietly done, and worthy of
all praise.

So during all his whole raigne,
there

there was but only one Senaton
condempned, whome the residue
the Senate adiudged to deathe, by
wittynge to Traianus. For why
cause, he was throughte al the world
woulde reputed of all men most ly
to a God. So that both whylest he
liued, and after his death also, he de
merited immortall honour. Among
the residue of al his worthy sayings,
thys one of hys, deserueth eternal
memozy. When his frendes hapned
once to reprobend him, for that he be
haued hym selfe so gently towarde
all men, he made this aunswer: that
when he was name Emperoure, he
shewed hym selfe to be suche towar
des hys subiects and populer people,
as he (when he was as yet a subiect)
wished the Emperoure to haue bene
to him wardes. When he had thus
purchased great glozy and renowne
bothe for ciuill and also Partiaill poli
lice, as he retourned from Persides,

Traianus re
puted for a
God.

A worthy say
ing of an Em
peroure.

he sickned and died by the way, at **Ar**
encia a towne of **Alapia** of the **Alre**:
 when he had liued. **lxiij. yeris, ix. mo**
nethes and. iiii. daies, in the. **xix. yere**
of moneth, and. **xv. day** of his raigne.
 he was canonised, and of all other,
 he alone was buried within the city.
 His bones were put in a golden cup,
 and sette vnder a pillar, in a streate
 whiche hee builde himselfe, whiche
 pillar amounted in heighte to an **C.**
 and. **xliiii. fote**. The factes of **Tracia**
nus are so ripe in memory, that euen
 in these oure daies in the Senate or
 Councell house, the fortunate accla-
 mations and well wishynges to the
 Prince by his commons, at his elec-
 tions, are ble to be these. What hee
 myght proue in his affairs more for-
 tunate then **Augustus**, and in beha-
 viour and demeanour of himselfe, to
 excell **Tracianus**. So much preuailed
 in him the fauour of perfect goodnesse,
 that whether men flatter him, or doe

Tracianus de-
 ceased.

Tracian his
 age & raigne.

Tracian the
 syffe Empe-
 rour whiche
 was buried
 within the
 city.

in deede commend him, he gaue doubtably iust occasion to be accounted a most worthy example to others.

When Traianus was deceased,

25.
 Elus Adria-
 nus the. 20.
 Emperour,
 beganne
 his raigne
 in the. 4079.
 yere after the
 creatio of the
 worlde, the
 871. yere af-
 ter Rome
 was builde, &
 the 119. yere
 after Christe,
 he gaue hym
 self wholly to
 purchase pea-
 ce & quietnes,
 there was no
 one Emperour
 since Augustus
 time, whiche
 advantaged
 common wele
 so much as he
 did, he was
 verie experte
 in strenuous

Elus Adrianus was created Em-
 perour, not for that Traianus will-
 led, it shoulde be so, but through the
 onely procurement of Plotina wiue
 to Traianus. For so longe as Tra-
 ianus was yet liuinge, hee woulde
 neuer adopte hym, nor make him his
 heire: althoughe hee was his blome
 sisters daughters sonne, and chosen
 to hym. He was also borne at Italica
 in Spaine.

This Adrianus enuyng at the
 glorie of Traianus, yelded vpp the
 keepinge of those three prouynces
 whiche Traianus hadde annexed to
 the city of Rome, and remouing his
 armyes from Affrica, Mesopotamia,
 and Armenia, hee minded that his
 Empire shuld not haue extended any
 farther that way, the to the river Cy-
 phrates

phrates. But when he purposed to
 geue over Dacia also, which the
 Romaines kept, his scendes diswa-
 ded him from that feareinge leasse by
 that meanes, many Romain citizens
 shuld haue ben endangered to fall in
 to the bandes of the Barbarians. For
 Traianus after that he had sub-
 dued Dacia, remoued thither great
 plenty of people, whome he assembled
 together throughe all the Romaine
 Empire and dominion, to inhabyte
 there, and manure that lande. For
 that Dacia was through the continu-
 all warres of Decibal, become new
 holde of inhabitants, and cleane
 without strength. He had peace du-
 ring the whole time of his Empire.
 Only one battail wasen he and that
 by his prayor. He went ouer all the
 Romain Empire him self, and built
 manye places there. He was very
 eloquent in the Latine tongue, and ex-
 cellinge such as in the Greke tongue.

he made prog-
 nostications,
 perely for his
 owne self. He
 persecuteth the
 christians at
 the fyrste, but
 after he had
 red diners bo-
 kes which cer-
 tain Christi-
 ans that were
 learned men,
 wrote to him,
 he wold that
 none shuld be
 apprehended
 for religious
 sake.

Dr.
 In the margin
 of this page
 there is a
 small note
 which says
 that the
 original
 text of this
 passage
 was
 written
 in
 the
 year
 1000
 AD.

He was not greatly commended for
any clemency whiche he used. He was
exceeding circumspect about the trea-
sury, and speciall policie. He decen-
sed in Campania, beinge aboue the
age of .xl. yeares, when he had reig-
ned .xvi. yeares. .i. monethes and .xii.
dayes. The Senate would not cano-
nise him. Where thelesse his successor
Titus Aurelius Fulvius requyred
very earnestly that he mighte be ca-
nonised: whiche thinge at the Senate
old openly withstand. Howe be it at
length, he obtained it. Whan after
Nepotianus there succeeded Antonius
Fulvius Bonifacius who was called
also pias. He was descended of a no-
ble familie, but per of no longe anti-
quitye. He was a notable man, and
with the one an mighte woorthelye be re-
pared with Julia Domitilla, like
as Octavianus integre was connected
with Robulus: Whiche he was an ex-
cellent man, he beganne hymself
berpe

16.
Antonius Ful-
vius Bonifacius
the .16. Empe-
peror, whom
Nepotianus suc-
ceeded, began
his reigne in
the .140. yere
after the in-
carnatyon of
Christ.

very well, and in his Emperre farre better. He shewed cruelty to no mā. He exhibited greate curtesye to all men. In Martiall seates he obtained meane glozy, endeuoringe euermoze rather to defend, then to amplify and enlarge his prouinces: assigning the iustest men that hee coulde finde, to beare office in the common wealth. He aduanced alwaies to promotyons suche as were good men, and detested such as were leud and naughty personnes, without vsinge (for all that,) any rigoz or cruelty to anye of them. Amonge suche kynges as had isyned frendshippe and amitye with the Romaynes, he was not onlye reuerenced, but feared also. In so much that diuers nations of the Barbarians (setting warres and force aside) would bying their controuersies and matters in debate, to bee decided before him: yelding them selues wholly to abide his determinate sentence

A notable argument of iustice and indifference.

The Breviary

there in. And wher as befoze thacception of the empire, he was exceeding riche, and of passing great welth, yet during his sayde raigne, he did wonderfullye diminishe and abate hys sayde substance, and greatly impoverishe hymselfe by augmentynge the wages of his souldiours, and by singe so greate liberalitie towarde his frendes. Howe be it he lefte the common treasure well stozed and welthy. He was called Pius, for the great pity and gentlenesse whych he vsed. Hee deceased at Loxium a Panoy place of his owne, whiche was situate. xii. miles distant from Rome, when he had liued. lxxiii. yeares, and raigned. xlii. yeres. He was woorthely canonised.

Antoninus deceased of a fever.

17.
Emperour Antoninus
 After the death of
 Marcus Antoninus
 the 17. Emperour began his raigne in the year of our Lord 163
 Pertinax after him, Marcus Antoninus
 Pertinax attained the Emperour : A
 man whiche doubtlesse was come of
 a very noble house. He conueyed hys
 by the fathers side, from
 Pertinax

ma Pompilius, and by his mothers side from kynge Salentinus. There reigned with him also as Emperour, Lucius Annus Antoninus Verus. At that tyme firste began the weale publyque of Rome to be administred by two Emperours at one time, who with like and indifferent authozitye governed the same, whereas befoze that tyme, it was governed by one alone.

well learned, he
administred
the Empire
joyntly wyth
his brother
L. Antonin⁹.
In his time a
pce of Eng-
land receyved
the sayth.

Theese two were bothe of one kindred and aliaunce. For why, Verus Annus Antoninus espoused the daughter of Marcus Antoninus, and Marcus Antoninus, was sonne in lawe to Antoninus Pius, by meane of his wyfe Galeria Faustina the yonger, which was his sisters daughter, and cosen germaine to hym.

They waged battayle agaynst the Parthianes, whycher neuer erst rebelled, sth the victoꝝ that Traianus had ouer them.

Battayle as
gainst the par-
thians.

D. ii.

Verus

Seleucia
wan.

Antonius
deceased

Alexander the Great tooke on him that
biage, and staying for a time in An-
tioche, and in the borders of Arme-
nia, hee atcheued sondrye and those
woorthy seates there, by meane of his
captaines. He wan Seleucia a verye
famous City of Assiria, and toke pri-
soners b. C. P. men in it. He brought
a triumphe with him forth of Par-
thia and solempnised it with his bro-
ther, who was also hys Father in
lawe. But as hee departed from the
citie Concozdia, mindedinge to go to-
wardes Altium, (whych is now cal-
led Tozrine,) he died. For as he rode
in chariot with his brother, hee was
sodainlye stricken wyth an issue of
bloude, by meane of a disease, which
the Gretians call $\alpha\pi\omicron\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\iota\alpha$. (The
force of the disease is such, that those
whom it taketh, it depriueth of their
senses,) he was verye witty. Of hym
selfe, hee was disposed and enclyned
to no great ciuilitye. But yet for the
reue-

rence whiche he stode in of hys brother, he durst neuer attempt any cruel fact. When he was deceased, whiche was in the. vi. yere of his raigne, he was canonised. After his deathe, Marcus Antoninus alone gouerned the Empire, beinge suche one as men mighte rather meruaile at, then but praise only. For from the beginning of his raigne, he was very sober and graue. In so muche that in his childhood, hee would neuer aultare hys countenaunce, either for mirth or for sorowe. He was whollye addicted to the Philosophy or doctrine of the Stoikes, professing him selfe not only in outward demeanour and kinde of liuinge, but by his learning also, to be a right Philosopher. When he was as yet but a very yong man, hee was had in suche admiration, that Adrianus purposed then with himselfe, to leaue him as his successor in his Empire. Now be it he adopted Antonin

Antoninus
Marcus hys
age & raigne.

The romaine
Empire redu
ced to y^e forme
of a Monarch
again.

The Breuiary

His minding so to contriue the matter
that Marcus should be sonne in law
to Antoninus Pius who he adopted,
and that so, by order of succession, he
might at laste aspyre to the Emperre.
In Philosophy hee was instructed
by Apollonius the Chalcedonian. He
was traded vp in the Greke tongue
by Sertus Cheronesus, who was
nephew to Plutarch. He was taughte
the Latine tongue, by Frontus a no-
table Orator. He delt withal men by
worthy commendatyon of a pynce,
rightlye at Rome. He was nothyng
the higher minded for all the pompe
of his Empire. He was excedding li-
berall. Hee entreated the Prouynces
which were vnder his government
with great gentlenesse & moderatiō.
Matters tooke very good successe in
Germany, during the raigne of this
Pynce. He waged one battayle hym-
self againste the Marcomanes: (who
are supposed to be the people of Bo-
hemia.) This battell was so great &
cruel,

cruel, that almost no mā can ever remember þ like, so that it might well be compared with those whych were waged against þ Carthaginians. It was so much the more cruel and greuous, for in that battaille all his armye died. For durynge his raigne, there fel so greate a Pestilence, that after the victoꝝy whiche he got ouer the Persians, the greatest part of the inhabitauntes of Rome and Italye, and other the Prouinces, and well nigh all the souldiours died.

A great Pestilence in Italye.

Where vppon when by the space of thre yeares continuallye withoute intermissyon, he hadde continued his battayle at Carnuntum, he finished at length his battayl against the Marcomannes, whych the Quadians, the Vandalas, the Sarmatians, the Swyffers, and all Barbarye hadde maintained against the Romaynes.

The battayle which the Bohemians finished.

D. iiii.

He

M. Antoni-
nus triumphed
at Rome,

The emperor
solde all hys
substaunce ra-
ther then he
would charge
his subiectes
with exactions

He slew there many thousandes of
men: and when he had deliuered the
Hungarians forth of bondage, he tri-
umphed againe at Rome wyth hys
sone Commodus Antoninus, whom
he created Cesar. And when throughe
the charges and expenses of the said
battail, he hadde exceedingly wasted
and nigh spent all his treasure, and
had now nothinge lefte whiche hee
mighte geue abrode as he had accu-
stomed, he would not yet for all that,
exact any thing among the Senators
or others aboute the Prouinces, but
did chuse rather to sell all his war-
drobe by peece meale, in that streete
whiche Traian^s made. There made
hee also open sale of all his plate of
golde, cuppes of Cristal, & Purrhine
stone: He sold mozeouer, the apparel
whych he belonged to him self and his
wife, and diuers other Jewels & or-
namentes of precious stones. The
foresaid sale lasted by the space of.ii.
whole

whole monethes. By this meane, he
 got againe muche gold into his trea-
 sury. But so sone as he had obtained
 the victoꝛye, hee repaired to suche as
 had bought any part of his said sub-
 stance, their mony againe, to suche
 of them as would departe wyth the
 thinges whiche they had all readye
 bought. And those which desired ra-
 ther to deteine stil that whych they
 had bought, then to take their mony
 againe, he neuer molested oꝛ disqui-
 eted foꝛ it. He licensed suche as were
 noble men to feast with like sump-
 tuousnesse and furniture, and to bee
 serued with like seruitors as he was
 himself. When he had gotten the vi-
 ctorye, he was so liberall in dealinge
 gifts, that in one day (as the reporte
 went,) he gaue away an C. Lyons to-
 gether. Thus when hee had reduced
 the weale publique, to a most fortu-
 nate estate, bothe foꝛ manhoode and
 curtesy, he deceased in the. xviii. yere
 of

The greates-
 t largest of An-
 toninus.

of his raigne, when hee had liued. lx.
yeares and one, and was canonysed,
(all the people earnestly laboring to
haue it so,) After him succeeded Lucius

**L. Antonin⁹
Commodus, y^e
18. imperour
began hys
raigne in the
yeare of cure
Lxxv. 181.**

Antonin⁹ Commodus his sonne, who
in one thing resembled his father, but
only that he had also good successe in
battaile against the Germanes. He
wold haue chaunged the name of the
moneth of September, and called it
Comod⁹ after his own name. He de-
famed himselfe with riot & ribandry.
He plaide oftentimes in thopte scholes
of fence, & sometimes also vppon the
theater oꝝ stage, with the masters of
defence them selues. He died sodenly
so y^e men did iudge that he was either
thzattled oꝝ poysoned, when hee had
raigned. xii. yeres and. viii. monethes.
after the decease of his father, he was
so abhoyred of all men, that euen af-
ter his decease, he was demed as an
enemy of mankinde. After him succe-
ded Pertinax, who was then very a-
ged,

**Antoninus
Commodus
died sodenly.**

**Commodus
Antoninus
his raigne.**

**19.
Pertinax the**

ged, so why he was lxx. yers of age and at that tyme called Prefecturoo: And when he had raigned. lxxx. daies, he was slaine in an byzoure whiche fell amonge the garde, throughe the treason of Iulianus.

19 Emperour
began his
raigne the 194.
yeare of oure
Lord.
Vertuar
slayne.

Nexte after him Saluius Iulianus got the Empire, a noble manne and one whiche was very experte in the lawes: newe to that Iulianus, who durynge the raigne of Adrianus the Emperoure, (whom the Romaynes worshypped for a G. D. D.) made alwayes the Proclamatyons and other thedictes and ordinaunces of the Emperour. This Iulianus was discomfited by Seuerus, at þe byrge called Miluius byrge, and beyng pursued, was sone after slaine in hys palatce. He liued. vii. monthes after the tyme that hee fyrste beganne to raygne. From that tyme, Septunius Seuerus tooke the rule and gouernemente of the Romaine Emprre:

Saluius Iu
lianus the
26. emperour
began his
raigne in the
yeare of oure
Lorde. 194.

Iulianus dis
comfited.

Iulianus
slayne,
Iulianus his
raigne.

who

The onlpe
Emperoure
created forth
of Affricke.

Seuerus his
balianntnes.

Who was bozn at a town called Le-
pus, whiche was in Tripolinata, a
prouince in Affrick. He was the only
Emperoz, (after as any man can re-
member,) either befoze that tyme, or
sith, whiche was create Emperoure
forth of Affricke. He had firste the or-
dering and ouersight of the treasoz,
sone after hee was made Tribunus
Militum. Fro thence, passing throu-
ghe diuers offices and pzeferments:
At last he became to haue the admy-
nistratiō of the whole weale pub-
lique. He willed that men should cal
him Pertinax, for the great zeale and
good wil whiche he semed to owe to
that Pertinax whiche was slaine by
Julianus: He was very sparyng and
nere him selfe, and by nature cruell.
He waged sondry battails, and those
with great dexterite & good successe.
He slewe Perrenius Niger at Chi-
rus, who rebelled in Egipte and Si-
ria. He ouercame the Parthians. He
subdued

subdued the Arabians so nyghe, that
 he made a prouince there. By meane
 wherof, he demerited to haue the na-
 mes to be called Parthicus and Ara-
 bicus. Hee repaired manye thynges
 throughe out the Romain Emppre.
 In this time also Clodius Albinus,
 who had associated hymself wyth Ju-
 lianus to helpe him to slea Pertinar,
 created hymselfe Cesar in Fraunce,
 and was vanquished at Louane, and
 slayne there. But Seuerus besides y
 he did excell in glorie, purchased by
 feates of armes, he was also reuerē-
 ced for his ciuil policy. He was bothe
 learned, and had attained besides the
 perfection of the knowledge of Phi-
 losophy. The last battaile whych he
 waged, was in Britaine. And to the
 end that hee mighte make sure wyth
 defence al suche prouinces as he had
 won there, he caused a trenche to be
 cast from sea to sea a long, the lēgth
 of xxiij. miles. He deceased at worke,
 being

Sextinus
 Seuerus cal-
 led Parthic
 and Arabicus

Clodius Al-
 binus created
 himselfe Cesa-
 rium France.

Worthy mat-
 te in a prince.

Seuerus sub-
 dued Bys-
 tanc.

Seuerus hys
ages reygne.

being very aged in the xliiii. yere and
iiii. month of his raign, & was cano-
nised. He left his sonne Bassianus &
Geta to succede him in hys Empire.
But he willed the Senate that they
should cal his sonne Bassian^o, Anto-
nin^o. Whereupon he was named Mar-
cus Aurelius Antoninus Bassian^o,
& succeded his father alone. For Ge-
ta who was counted as open enemy
to þe weale publique, dyed forthwith.
Thus was Marcus Aurelius Anto-
nin^o Bassian^o, who was also called
Caracalla, created Empero^r. He was
wel nigh like of conditions vnto hys
father, but somewhat sharpe & more
ful of thzeatninges. Hee founded the
bathes at Rome whiche were called
Antonians, a notable pece of wo^rke.
Besides that, he did nothing wo^rthy
of memo^ry. He was out of mesure ge-
uen to sensuality, and carnall conce-
piscence: in so much that he espoused
hys mother in law Iuba. He dyed in

Osroenes,

22.

Antoninus
Bassian^o the
22. Empero^r,
after his fa-
thers deathe,
begā his Em-
pire in the
213. yere after
Christes In-
carnation, he
slew his bro-
ther in law at
his mothers
byestes.

Antoniane ba-
thes founded
at Rome.

Osroenes at Edessa, as hee made
preparacion for his viage against the
Parthians, in the. vi. yere and second
month of his raign, when he had li-
ued skant. xliii. yeres. He was buried
very simply, after the commō sort of
people. There were Opilius Macri-
nus, and his sonne Diadumen⁹ crea-
ted Emperors. This Macrinus was
sometime captaine of the gard. They
did nothing that was worthy of me-
mory, for ſhort time of their raign,
whiche endured but by the space of
one yere and two monethes. They
wer slain both together in a sedityon
which fell amonge the souldiours.
Next after them was Marc⁹ Aureli⁹
Antoninus created Emperōr, whom
men supposed to be the sonne of An-
toninus Caracalla. Hee was one of
the priestes of the Temple of Helio-
galus. When he was come to Rome
being long looked for, bothe by the
Senate and souldiours.

He

He diffamed and prostituted himself
to all kinde of shame and reproche.
He lived very vnchastly and filthily.
And about two yeares and. viii. mo.
nethes afterward. Hee was slaine in
an vpzoure whyche the Souldiours
made, and hys mother Semia Sira
wyth him.

Aurelius An
tonius slayn.

24
Aurelius A-
lexander the
xxv. Empe-
roz, was cho-
sen Emperoz
whē he was
but. xii. yeres
of age. He
was a verpe
vertuous pri-
ce & one that
favoured all
good men. he
was the fyrst
Emperoure
that fauored
Christians,
he began hys
raigne, the
225. yere af-
ter Christes
incarnatyon.

After him, Aurelius Alexander be-
came Emperoure, whome the sonl-
diozs named Cesar, and the Senate
created Augustus, beinge as yet but
a very yonge manne. In the battaile
which he attempted against the Per-
sians, he vāquished with great glozy
their king Ferres, with great diligēs
he gaue himself to martiall pollicy.
Certain legions of souldiours which
made vpzoures and were vnquiet, he
dismiste and put forth of wages. He
associated with him to assiste hym in
iudgement and geuing of sentence,
Alpian⁹ who made the lawes, who
also supplied an Offyce in Rome,
whyche

which was called magister Scrinii, Magister
 of the Court (much like that) to withe we Scrinii.
 call here the master of the Rolles.)

This Emperour demeaned himself

very gently at Rome. He was slaine Aurelius A.
 in Fraunce in a tumult that grew a. Alexander slaine
 mong the fouloious, in the xiii. yere
 and. viii. day of his raigne. Who he

lived during his whole life time

very greate godnesse to

wardes all men: espe-

ciallye toward his

mother Ma-

ria.

And he

was

very

good

to

his

people

and

his

country

and

his

The ninth booke of

the Breulary of Catropius.

26.

Marcius
 26. emperor
 beganne hys
 raigne in the
 yeare of our
 Lo: d. 237.
 he was fyrste
 a shepherd in
 Thracia, and
 became after
 to be a sould-
 iours.



fter that Au-
 rel^{us} was dead
 Marcius ob-
 tained the Em-
 pire, being de-
 scended of a me-
 ne parentage:
 for why, his fa-

ther was a souldiour. Hee was the
 firste that aspired to the Emppire, by
 meane of the souldiours only, not be-
 ing authorisid by the Senate, & one
 who had bene neuer him self Sena-
 to: befoze: when hee had with good
 successe fought against the Germani-
 nes, and was by the souldiours no-
 minated Emperour, he was slain by
Maximinus Pupienus at Aquileia, (and his sone
 with him, who was as then but a be-
 ry childe.) when hee had raigned by

Maximinus
 Maxine,

the

the space of three yeares, and a fewe **Marthinus**
 more daies, at which time his olone **his raigne.**

souldiours forsooke him, and fled from
 him, then were there three whiche

at one time in Rome bare the name
 of Augustus, whiche were **Pupienus**

Balbinus, and **Gordianus**: of which **These Empe-**

the, it self were descended of a verie
 base line, but **Gordianus** was come

of a noble progeny: for whiche, his fa-
 ther would haue bene chosen Prince

by the souldiours, at what time hee
 supplied the offyce of Consull in A-

frike: duringe the raign of **Marini-**

nus. So soone as they were come to
 Rome, **Balbinus** and **Pupien** wer

slayne in the palace: and the Empire **Balbinus &**

was reserved for **Gordianus** alone. **Pupienus**

who being as yet but verie yonge,
 espoused **Tranquillina** at Rome,

and warred in two places together
 at ones.

And to ke his blage from these into
 these parts, he waged battel against

These Empe-
rozs together
at Rome.

Balbinus &
Pupienus
slayne.

²⁷
Gordian the
27 Emperour
 beganne his
 raign the 241
 yeare of our
 Lord.

He raigned
 6. yeeres.

Gordianus
slayne.

Gordianus
canonised.

28.
Philip the 2^d
Emperoure,
beganne his
raigne with
his sonne, the
yeare of our
lord. 247. the
yeare of the
raigne was the
1000. yere after

Parthians who were nowe readye
to issue forth of their citie againste
him. This battail in short space toke
very good successe. And he in sondry
great skirmishes dyd sore afflyct the
Persians. But as he returned, he was
slaine, not farre from the borders of
the Romaynes, through the treason
of Philip, who succaded hym in the
Empyre. After his death one of his
souldiours erected a monument for
a memoriall of him, about .xx. myles
distant from Circessus (whiche is
now a castel of the Romaynes): near
adjoyninge to Euphrates His fune-
rals were solemnized at Rome, and
hee was canonised. Then the two
Phillips, the father and the sone toke
on them the government of the Em-
pire, after that Gordianus was thus
slaine, and returned into Italye, lea-
ding backe with them the army forth
of Siria. It was accompted the 1000.
yere after the building of the citie of
Rome,

Rome, at what time they began first
 their raigñ: which yere was celebra-
 ted with great solempnity and prepa-
 ration of games and shewes. Not long
 after they were bothe slaine by that
 my. The elder Philip at Verona the
 younger was slaine at Rome. They
 raigned by the space of v. yeres, and
 were canonized both. After their de-
 cease, Decius (who was bozn at Bu-
 balia in Hungarie) obtained the em-
 pire. Hee repressed a ciuill battayle
 which was commenced in Fraunce.
 He created his sonne Cesar. He sol-
 ded a bathe in Rome. But bothe hee
 and his sonne were slaine in Barba-
 rie: after that they hadde raigned by
 the space of two yeres and were ca-
 nonised. There were then created
 Emperoures, Gallus Hostilianus:
 and Volusianus his sonne.

fer Rome was
 built.

The II. Phil-
 lips slayne.

29.
 Decius the
 29. Emperer
 began his raigñ
 in the yere of
 our Lord 252
 he was the 8.
 Emperoure
 whiche perse-
 cuted the chry-
 stians, he made
 an act that all
 that worship-
 ped Christe,
 shuld be slaine.
 Some iudged
 he was swalo-
 wed by in an
 earthquake.

30.
 Gallus Hosti-
 lianus the 9.
 Emperer, be-

gan his reign
in the yere of
our lord. 254.
together with
his sonne Mo-
lusianus. He
was also a
persecutor of
the christians
they raygned
thant ii. yeres

Great plagues
in the romain
Empyre.

Emilianus
emperoure.

Lucius Ma-
lerius the
31. Emperour.
begā his Em-
pire in the
256 yere after
Christes In-
carnation, he
was a persecu-
tor of the chri-
stians, & bled
them to extre-

wente to subdew hym, they were
slayne at Iteramna, and so raygned
not full oute two yeres. They com-
mitted no fact woorthye of memozye.
Their Empire was for thys cause
only remembred, for that during the
time there of, there fel great plagues
and sondrye other diseases and mala-
dies with in the Romaine Emppye.
Emilianus like as hee was of base
stocke descended, righte so was the
time of his Empire verye obscure,
and wythout fame: when hee hadde
raygned. iii. monthes he was slayne.
After him Lucinius Valerianus,
who had the government of Rhoetia
and Porcius, and was lieutenant
there, was by the army created Em-
peroure, and eftsones made Augu-
stus. At that time, was Galienus
also made Cesar at Rome by the as-
sent of the Senate. The raygne of
these two was very pernicious and
hurtful, and in māner another decay

to the same and gentle one of the Ro-
maines, what for the misfortune and
evill luck which they had in their af-
faires, and what for the cowardnesse
of the said pointes. The Germanes
were entred within Italy, and ap-
ched unto the city Ravenna. Valeri-
anus leadinge battall in Mesopota-
mia, was discomfited there, by Sapo-
res king of the Persians, and toweat-
er was taken prisoner: and ended
his life among the Persians in most
servil bondage, Valtenus (who was
made Augustus) beinge as yet but a
very yong man. At first he did with
great dexterity govern & weale pub-
lique: Done after, indifferently well,
and at the last, mercurious naughti-
ly. For when he was but yong, he at-
cheued and brought to passe sonnye
things in France & Sicilia very stout-
ly. He slew Jugent^o at Persia, (one
of the peres of the country) & Treballa-
n^o. Long time after that, he behaved
himself mercurious still and quiet.

metly that ma-
ny of the sope-
loke the faith
for feare of
death.

Valerianus
discomfited &
take priuonce
by Sapor^o,
and bled very
villy, for when
Sapor^oes
woulde take
his horse, hee
made Valeri-
anus to lie on
the ground
that he might
tread on hym
whyle hee got
hypon his
horsebacke in
stead of a bloe
or forefoote.

Afterward geuing himself wholly
ouer to wantonnesse and ryot from
there forth he gouerned þe real pub-
lique, with excedinge great coward-
ise, so that things fell into passynge
greate desperation. The Almaines

The Romayns
were annoyed
the Romaine
empyre.

when they had despoiled Fraunce,
they invaded Italy. And Dacia, whi-
che was situate on the farther side of
the riuer Danubius, and by Traian?
was annexed to the Romaine Em-
pire, was then lost. Grece, Macedo-
nie, Pontus, and Asia were ouer-run
by the Gothes. Hungary was despoi-
led by the Sarmatians, and the Bo-
hemians. The Germanes proceeded
likewise ward vntill they came to Spain,
where they conquered the worthy
city Larracon. When the Parthians
had nowe gotten Mesopotomia, they
began also to pretende wylle and of-
claime to Syria. Thus when things
were welnigh past all hope of reco-
uerie, and the Romaine Empyre al-
most

A great parte
of the Romaine
empyre won
by foreigners.

masse wholly extinguished, Posthu-
 mus a French man borne, beyng
 come of a very base stocke, intruded
 into the empire, and gouerned y^e same
 by the space of .x. yerres, in suche sort,
 that though his great p^rouesse and
 manhode, he recovered those prouin-
 ces, whiche were then almoste quite
 losse. But wythin a while after, hee
 was slaine in a tumult, in which the
 souldiours rose against him, for that
 he would not licence and permit the
 to rife and sacke the city Mogancia,
 which rebelled against him: at w^hch
 place, Lollianus also began new con-
 spiracies. After him, Mari^{us} a hand-
 craftes man, of a very vile and velleit
 occupation, got the Empire, and the
 next daye after he was slayne. Then
 Victorinus toke on him the gouern-
 ment of Fraunce: he was a merry
 lous stout man of courage, but over-
 muche geuen to carnall concupiscēs.
 And when he fel to deflowre and forse-
 other

Posthumus
 usurped the e-
 state imperial

Posthumus
 slayne.

Marius usur-
 ped the impe-
 riall estate.

Victorinus
 gouerned
 Fraunce.

Victorinus
Naples.

Tetricus cho
sen emperor

The Persi-
ans vanquishd

other mens solues, he was slayne in
the city Agrippina in the second yere
of his raigne, thzough the treason of
one Acturi^s. After him succeeded Tetricus
the Denator, who being detra-
tenaunt ouer y part of Fraunce, which
is called Aquitany or Gulton, was in
his absence by the whole consent of
his soldiares chosen Emperour, and at
Burdene he toke estate vppon hym.
He ouersode sondry tumultes of the
souldiours. But whilist that those
thinges toke this successe in Fraunce,
the Persians were vanquishd in the
East partes by Denat^s. Syria was
defended againste suche as innaded
it, and Mesopotamia was againe re-
couered. Denat^s proceeded forward,
until he came to Ctesiphotes a towne
in Parthia. Then when Calpurnius
had resigned and geuen vp the go-
uernemente of the weale publique,
the Romaine Empire was aduyn-
sted by two at ones. The East part

tes by Odenatus, and the West parts
tes by Posthumius.

In this meane space, Calpurnius
Valerianus were slaine at Millane,
in the ninth yeere of their raign, and
Claudius succeeded after them, who
was chosen by the soldiers, and by
the Senate created Augustus. He
came in sharpe warres wth Gothes,
he won Illiria, and discomfited & put
to flight suche as despoiled Macedo-
nie. He was a very sparing man, and
a sober. A maintainer of iustice, and
suche one, as was fyt to gouerne
weale publique. Within thre yeres af-
ter that he began first his raigne, he
sickned and died, and was canonised.
The Senate attributed greate ho-
nours vnto him. For why, they can-
sed to be hanged by, a golden Tar-
get or shield in the Council houses
and in the Capitoll; a golden Image
to be created for a perpetuall mem-
orie of him.

The romayn
Empire go-
uerned by
at ones.

314
Claudius the
23. Empe-
roure, be-
gan his raign
in the yeare of
our Lord. 271
a very worthy
man, he reco-
uered agayne
things which
were gone to
decay during
the raigne
of Valerian
and Calpurnius

Quintilius
nominated em-
peror.

Quintilius
Napue.

33.
Aurelianus
the. 3. empe-
ror preferred
to that dig-
nity by Clau-
dus, began his
reigne in the
yeare of our
Lorde. 213, he
was the tenth
emperor that
belonged to
Christi-
ans.

Tetricus van-
quished and
deposed.

After Quintilius brother to the
same Claudius, was by the whole
consent of the souldiours nominated
Emperor, a man of singular sobriety
& gentleness, worthy to be compared
with his brother, or rather to be pre-
ferred before him. By the assent of the
Senate, he was made Augustus, and
was slain within. xvii. daies after that
he began his reign. Then Aurelianus
accepted the government of the Em-
pire. He was borne at Dacia Ripen-
sis, (which is now called Denmark.)
He was a stout man in warre, howe-
ever his minde was enclined to un-
measurable crueltye. He subdued also
manfully the Gothes. He restored
Romain Empire to the wonted and
ancient precinctes, after longe and
uncertain fortune of battail. He van-
quished Tetricus at Catalaunus in
Fraunce, where Tetricus betrayed
his owne army unto him, so that he
could not endure the dayly seditions
and

and discensions whiche spronge amonge bys souldiours. Whereupon he requested Aurelius by letters secretly, that he would rid him from those calamities. In bys sayd letters he bled this bearse of Virgil. *ripe me his inuicte malis* (which is). Deliuere me sooth of these miseries thou victor-ous, and inuincible conqueroure. He toke Zenobia prisoner in an exceeding greate battaile, almost faste by Antioche, when he had first slain her husbando Odenatus: who had nowe got all the East partes vnder his domination. And when he came to Rome, he triumphed wth this, as he, who had againe recovered both the East and West partes of the Emppre. There went before his chariot in triumphe, Tetricus, and Zenobia. But Tetricus was afterward deputed to haue the reformatione and redressing of Lucania, and lyued as a private person there, of longe tyme.

Odenatus
slayne.

Aurelianus
triumphed at
Rome.

And

Coyners re-
belled in
Rome.

And Zenobia after her decease, left
her posterity at Rome, whiche was
as yet to this day remaine there.
Duringe the reigne of Aurelianus,
the coyners of money rebelled
in the city of Rome. They depea-
the coyne, and slew one Poellitina
nna Kattonatis. But Aurelianus
when he had ones subdued them, he
kept them vnder with great extre-
me of punishment. Divers of the
Principals, he put to deathe. He de-
meaned hymselfe with great cruel-
ty, and as a bloudy tyrant. Many ex-
perienced hym more for the dignity
and rourne whiche he supplied, then
for any zeale or loue that they bare
to hym. He practised alwayes hor-
rible rigour. In so much that he
slew his owne sisters sonnes. To
it he endeavored by all meanes to
fourme martial policy, and to reduce
and frame to good order the dissolute
and corrupted conditions of the peo-
ple.

ple. He enuironed the City of Rome
with stronger walles. He founded a
temple there, whiche he dedicated to
the Sunne. Upon which he bestowed
an infinite deale of golde and pre-
cious stones. He surrendered and gave
up the keeping of the prouince of Da-
cia, whiche Traianus founded upon
the farther side of the river Danu-
bis, and bespoyled all Illyria, and
said so, that he was in doubt how he
should be able to defend the same a-
ny longer.

And conveying all the Romanes
out of the Cities and Countreies of
Dacia, he planted them in the city
of Sperta, which is now situate
lying on the right side of Danubius,
where the sea hath his course, which
before lay more on the left side. He
was slain through the treason of his
own servants, who sold him & trafficked
by counterfeiting the Emperors hand,
made him a rot & number of looie men,
whiche

Rome walles
new made.

The temple
of the Sunne
founded at
Rome.

Dacia given
up.

Illyria
conquered

the city
of Sperta
now situate
lying on the
right side of
Danubius

Traianus
slaine.

22

(which in dede were suche as they
perdure sanctified, and was very much
affectioned vnto) affirminge to them
that the Emperour had decreed they
Leathes. Whereupon they thinkeinge
to prevent that presence of the Em-
peroure, helme him in the myddest of
his iourney vppon the cause waye,
whiche was betwene Constantino-
ple and Heraclea. The place was cal-
led Cenophurium. Howe be it, his
death was not barguenged. He was
canonized, he raigned by the space of
vi. yeres and vi. monethes.

Thurillanus
his raigne.

Next after him, Tacitus obtayned
the empire, a man of exceedingly good
conditions, and suche one as was
met to governe a locale poble.
Nevertheless he could not thewe a
myddement of his worthinesse, for
that wthin vi. monethes after the
commencement of his Empire, he
was presented by death.

34.
Tacitus the
34. emperor
began his
raigne in the
yeare of oure
Lord. 279.

Tacitus de-
ceased.

35.

Then Florianus, who succeeded
Tacitus,

Tacitus, administered the Empire by the space of two monethes and. xx. daies: who in like manner did nothing which was worthy of memory. After him, Probus a man singularly expert in warfare, became Emperour. He recovered Fraunce, whiche the Barbarians had won before. He vanquished in sondry skirmishes, diuers which attempted to usurp the estate imperial: as Saturninus in the East partes, and Proculus, and Bonosus at Agrippina. He licensed the french men and the Hungarians to haue vineyardes. Hee caused the hill Almus adioyning to the city Sirmium, and the hill Aure in Helia the higher, to be planted with vines by the handes of his souldiours, and after gaue them to men of the same Provinces, to be tilled and husbanded. After that he had waged innumerable battailes, and had at the last purchased peace: and that all the count

D. i.

tries

35.
Florian⁹ the
35. Emperour,
began his Em-
pire in the
279 yere after
Christes In-
carnation.

36.
Probus the
36. Empe-
roure, be-
gan his reign
in the yere of
our Lord. 279

Fraunce reco-
uered.

Vineyardes
permitted in
Fraunce and
Hungary.

treis round about were nowe quyet,
 he said that within short space, sould-
 dioures shoulde not be requisite ne
 nedeful. He was a very earnest, stout,
 and a iuste manne, and suche one as
 was hable to matche Aurelianus
 hys predeceffour for renolune atche-
 ued by cheualrpe, and as for ciuility
 and curteous behauioure, he excelled
 hym farre. He was slayn at Sirmium
 in an vproure (whych grew among
 the souldiours) in an Iron tower,
 when he had raigned. vi. yeares and
 iiii. monthes.

Probus slain

Probus hys
 raygne.

37.
 Carus
 the. 37. Empe-
 rour beganne
 his raigh the
 286. yeare of
 oure tyme.

Carinus and
 Numerian⁹
 Cesars.

After him Carus was created Au-
 gustus, who was bozne at Parbona
 in Fraunce. He immediatlye bypon
 his saide creation made Carinus and
 Numerianus his sonnes, Cesars:
 and with theyn hee raigned by the
 space of two yeares. But when hee
 tooke battayle in hande agaynst the
 Sarmatians (haupng vnderstanding
 of the insurrection of the Persians,)

he

he chaunged his vyage into the East partes, where hee atcheued thynges manfully against the Persians, & subdued them in battail. He wan Seleucia the chiefest city of Siria, and Ctesiphontes a towne in Persia, and being in his tentes whiche wer pitched fast vppon Tigris, he was strycken wyth lightnyng from heauen, and so died: Numerianus also bys Sonne, (whome he toke to that battail with hym, whych he waged agaynst the Persians,) beinge a yonge man of a wonderfull towardnesse, so that he was payned with a grieve in bys eyes so that he coulde not ride, was caried in an houle liter throughte the perswasion of Aper bys Father in lawe, by whose treason he was there slayne: and his deathe conelde until that Aper mighte haue sportunitye to gette the Empire. But throughte the stench of his carkasse, his death was bewayed.

The Persians
subdued.

Seleucia and
Ctesiphontes
won.

Carus slayne
with lightnig

Numerianus
slayne.

For why, the souldiours whych fol-
 lowed the horse liter wherin he was
 carried, beyng annoyed with the smel,
 plucking of the coueringes from the
 bed, found him dead, and within short
 while after vnderstode how he was
 slaine. In this meane while, Carin^{us}
 whos Car^{us} his father (when he made
 his expedition against Persias) had
 deputed Cesar ouer Illiria, Fraunce
 and Italy, gaue him selfe ouer to all
 kinde of mischief. He put diuers in-
 nocents to death for verie small cri-
 mes. He forsed and deflowred byuers
 noble mennes wiues, and harmed
 oft times such his schole felowes as
 reprovod him gently, and wyth faire
 wooordes for certaine misdemenures
 which he vsed in thaudito^{ry} or place
 wher they hard they lectures, thou-
 ghe which occasions, he grewe to be
 hated of all men, and not long after,
 suffred condigne punishmentes for
 those his factes. For when the army
 was

was returned forth of Persia, after these discomfitures (that is to saye,) when they had lost Carus Augustus by lightning, and Numerianus Cesar by treason, they created Dioclesianus Emperoure, who was borne at Dalmatia. He was descended of a very base stocke: for diuers adindged that he was a scriueners sonne: Others there were that thoughte hym to be bondman to Anulinus the Senator, and by him made free: he took an othe in the open assemblye of the souldiours, that Numerianus was not slain by any his treason: and therewith all, in the presence of all the souldiours, drawing forth his sword he ran asper through, who stode fast by him, which was father in lawe to Numerianus, and had slaine him.

After that, he overcame Carin⁹, who yet liued, being hated and despised of all men, whome his own army, whiche was of great power & strength,

D.iii.

betray

38.

Dioclesianus the. 38. Emperour beganne his reign the 288. yeare of our Lord, a man for policy and ciuill government, he was an exceeding sore persecutor of christians. in his reign there were slayne within xxx. dayes space to the number of 17000. christians.

The Breiulary

betrayed, so, sakynge hym betweene
the two hills Viminatius and Aure-
us, when Carinus had on this sozte
obtained the Romayne Empyre, the
peysauntes of Fraunce began a com-
motion, and called that their conspi-
racye Bagande. They chose Aman-
dus, and one other called Elianus to
be theyr captaines. Againste theym,
was sente Maximianus Herculus,
then Cesar: who in easye battailes
banquished the sayde peysauntes, and
repressed and quieted agayne that
parte of Fraunce. After this, Carac-
allus also (who thoghe hee was des-
cended of a very base parentage, and
yet had attained vnto great renoum,
so, that he demeaned hym self man-
fullye in warres,) tooke vppon him
at Bononia to bring in quiet and to
appaixe the sea alonge the coaste of
Brittaine, and that part of Fraunce,
called Gallia Belgica, which as the
the Frenchmen and Barones did a-
noy.

A commotion
of the peasants
of France.

Fraunce paci-
fied.

noye. This Carausius when hee had oft times apprehended sondrye Barbarians, of whome he neither reserved the spoyle whole, nor yet was accountable for it, to those whiche had the ouer sighte of the prouinces, ne to the Emperoures them selues for that time being: it grew to be suspected, that of set purpose, he permitted the Barbarians to haue recourse that waye,) to the ende that as they passed by freighted, he mighte buye and resell them, and by that meanes enriche hym selfe. For whych cause, Maximianus commaunded that hee shoulde be putte to deathe. But hee hauynge vnderstandinge ther of, fled into Brittain and kepte it by force.

Thus when as through the world all places were in an vprour, Carausius rebeld in Brittain, Achille^s in Egypt, & Quinquegentias molested Africk, & Parse^s waged battel against the East parts, Dioclesian^s made Maximian^s

Britayne destroyed by Carausius.

The romayn Emppre throughout disturbed.

Marinianus
Herculius
made Au-
gustus, and af-
sociated himself
to Dioclesian
in the empyre.

Battayle a-
gainst Carau-
sius.

Peace conclu-
ded with Ca-
rausius.

Carausius
slayne.

culi? Augustus also, who before was
but Cesar. And Constantius, and one
other Maximin⁹, he created Cesars.
This Constantius was thoughte to
be Claudius his daughters sonne.

And Maximianus Valeri⁹ was boyn
in Dacia not farre from Hardica. To
the ende therfore that he might knyt
those two in alliaunce, he caused Co-
stantius to espouse Theodora daugh-
ter in law to Herculus: vpon whom
he begate. vi. childzen whiche were
brothers to Constantinus. Galerius
tooke to wife Valeria daughter to
Dioclesianus. They were inforced
bothe, to denoyse their wiues which
they had before. Battayle was then
attempted against Carausius. A mā
of singular experience in matters of
warfare, but they tooke no good ef-
fecte. Where vppon peace was
concluded betwene them. And the in
the. vii. yeare after, Carausius was
slayne by Alectus his companion.

Who

Who then kepte Brittain himselfe Electus detain-
 ed Brittain.
 by the space of three yeares, and was
 subdued afterwarde by Asclepiodotus
 captaine of the gard. Thus was Bri-
 taine recovered within .x. yerres after Britaine reco-
 uered.
 that Carausius first tooke it. Aboute
 the same time, a battail was fought Warre in
 by Constantius Cesar in Fraunce, Fraunce.
 neare about the Langrecians: & that
 time he experimented bothe aduerse
 and prosperous fortune. For when
 the Barbarians assailed hym verie
 hartely, hee was enforced to retire
 backe againe to the City, where hee
 was so hardly beset, that (the gates
 of the city beinge shut) he was fayne
 to be drawen by the wal with ropes,
 And within lesse then .v. hours space
 after when he had asssembled his army
 together, he issued forth against the
 and slue almost .lx. M. Almaines. By
 this time, had Maximinus Augustus
 in lyke manner finished his warres
 in Affricke, where he subdued the
 Quin-

Peace concluded with the Quinquegentians.

Schilleus slayne.

Quinquegentianes, and made peace with them. About, viii. monethes after, Dioclesianus overcame Achilleus of Alexandria and slew him, and deemed the victory which he had gotten very cruelly. For why, he polluted all Egypt with great slaughter of men, and banished a great number besides. Nevertheless he established dyvers things very circumspectly there which continue yet to these our days. Valerius Maximianus experimented at the first unlucky fortune, and soon after, he had very good successe: For when he toynd battail, and fought rather vnadvisedly then cowardly, at Callinicum and the cite Carre, gevinge the onset with a very few, vpon an exceeding populous army of his ennemies, he was discomfited there, and enforced to retire. Where vpon he returned backe forthwith to Dioclesianus for aide, whome he met by chaunce in the mid waye as

he came. And Dioclesiane (as it was
 sayd) welcomed him after such wan-
 ton and effeminate fation, that (be-
 ing then clad in his magistrates ro-
 bes,) he alighted and ran on foote by
 Marimianus his chariot, as he rode.
 But so sone as Marimianus had as-
 sembled an army forth of Illiria and
 Moesia, he pitched a field and fought
 again with Parseus, graúdfather to
 Dymisda and Sapoze in Armenia &
 greater with passynge good fortune:
 and no lesse circumspectnes and ba-
 lliant courage for taking with hym
 two horsmen forth of hys garryson,
 he kepte the skoute watche hym self.
 When he hadde vanquished Parse-
 us, and putte hym to flyght, he sackt
 hys tentes. He tooke his wyues, hys
 syllers, and his chyldren prissoners.
 And a greate parte of the Nobilitie
 of the Persians, tooke he prissoners
 there.

Th: Persians
 put to a great
 foyle,

He

He got mozeouer great plenty of the
 Persians treasure, and forst y^e king
 to flee to the uttermost desert places
 of his Empire. Thus returning with
 great ioy he was again receiued very
 honorably by Dioclesiane, who tari-
 ed him in Mesopotamia with ayde
 there, redy if nede hadde bene. After
 thatt hey bothe together, and each
 of them alone, waged sondrye bat-
 tyles. They subdued the Carpians
 and the Basternes, and conquered y^e
 Sarmatians. From amonge whiche
 nations, they brought a great num-
 ber of such as they had taken priso-
 ners, and placed them in the borders
 of the Romaine Empire. Dioclesia-
 nus ordered his doinges verye cy-
 cumspectly, as one that was of a ve-
 ry sharpe wit, and suche one as could
 make other menne instrumentes to
 worke his seueritye and rigoure by.
 He was a very diligent and a wyse
 Prince. He induced into the Romain
 Empyre

The close
 workeinge of
 Dioclesiane.

Emperre some vsages whiche were
 accustomed and put in practise, rather
 duringe the bondage of the kynges,
 then agreeable wth the libertye of
 the Romans. He commaunded men
 to worship him, where as befoze hys
 tyme, the vsage was only to salute h^e
 Emperoure. He garnished his appa-
 rel and shoes, with precious stones,
 where befoze his raigne, the habite
 imperiall consisted but in a purple
 cloke. The residue of the Emperours
 apparaile, was better then the other
 p^{ro}ples of Rome. But Herculi^{us} byd
 outwardly demeane hymselfe wth
 great cruelty, declaringe the same as
 so openly, by the terroz of his counte-
 nance, he applyed hym self wholly
 to follo^we the appetite of Dioclesia-
 nus, whose minde hee accomplished
 in all crueltye. But when Dioclesia-
 nus apperceived that hee wared un-
 welbye to gouerne the Emperre, for
 that he now grew in age, hee began

Dioclesianus
 given some-
 what to p^{ro}vide

to

Dioclesianus
persuaded
with Herculi-
us to resigne
the state impe-
riall,

Herculi⁹ and
Dioclesianus
became pri-
uate men a-
gayne.

to perswade with Herculi⁹ that they
both should become priuate persons
again, and resigne the gouernment
of the weal publique, to such as wer
both yonger and lustier men, to whi-
che aduise of his, with muche a doo
Herculius would assent. But yet ne-
uerthelesse at length, eyther of them
bothe vpon one daye chaunged theyr
estate imperiall, and resumed agayn
the apparel of priuate persons, Dio-
clesiane at Picomedia, and Hercu-
lius at Millaine, so sone as they had
finished the noble triumphes which
they kept at Rome with great pomp
and solemnity of pageants: In whi-
che the concubines, the sisters, & the
children of Parseus were led befoze
their chariots. When this tryumphe
was finished, the one of them wente
to the city of Salona: and thother in-
to Lucania. Dioclesian passed forth
his life worthele in quiet, as a pri-
uate man in a towne not far distante
from

from Salona, demeaning hym selfe
vertuouflye there. He was the onlye
firſte whyche ſithe the foundatyon of
the Romaine Empire, was willing
to reuerte againe from ſo hyghe de-
gree, to a priuate eſtate and conditi-
on of lyfe. For whyche cauſe, there
was graunted to hym, that whyche
neuer ſithe anye man coulde euer re-
member did chaunce to anye other:

which was, that though he decea-
ſed a priuate perſone, yet
he was canonized,
that notwith-
ſtanding.

Diocleſianus
canonized af-
ter his deceſe,
thoughe he
was apriuate
man.

The

The tenth booke of the Breuiary of Eutropius.

39.
Constantius
the 39. empe-
rour, beganne
hys raigne
with Galerius
in the year
of oure Lorde
308.



When they had
thus finishedde
theyr bearynge
rule, ther were
chsen Empe-
rours, Constan-
tius and Gale-
rius: and to them was committed the
gouernmente of the weale publique,
and the Romaine Empyre was de-
uided betwene them: So that Consta-
tius should possesse Fraunce, Italy &
Affricke. Galerius should haue Illi-
ria, Asia, and the East parts. whiche
done, they substituted vnder them. ii.
Cesars. But Constantius holdynge
hym selfe content with the dignitie
of Augustus, refused to sustaine the
trouble whiche he shoulde haue en-
dured through the administration of
the

the affaires of Italye and Sicilie,
wherein he declared his worthines
& passing great nobility. He soughte
by all meanes howe he might enrich
the popular people of the empyre, and
such as inhabited the p[ro]uinces. He
did not much affect the augmenting
or increasing of the common treasure,
supposinge it farre better and more
profitable, that the wealth of y^e whole
Empyre shoulde be possessed and re-
maine among private persons, ra-
ther then the wealth of p[ro]uinces shoulde
to be included and shutte vp, in one
place together. Hee was himselfe so
splendidly storied of things necessary
for household, that if it chaunced him
to receiue any number of his friends, he
was enforced to borrow plate abroad
here and there, to furnish his tables
withall. He was not onely beloued,
but hadde in great reuerence also a-
monge the frenchmen, for y^e through
his said accepting of the empyre, they

Worthy stu-
dies of a

in 1512
and 1513

in 1512
and 1513

in 1512
and 1513

in 1512
and 1513

in 1512
and 1513

in 1512
and 1513

in 1512
and 1513

Constantin^s
deceased at
York in Eng
land.

Two Cesars
created under
Galerius.

40.

Constantin^s
the. 40. Em-
peroz began
his reign in
the yere of our
Lord 310. He
was the first
Emperoz that
professed the
name of christ
he establishe d
the gospel in
his Empire.
Maxentius,
Hercul^s bys

had now escaped the suspected switti-
nes of Dioclesiane, and the bloudye
hastinelle apprehensy of Maximian^s.
He deceased at York in Brittain, in
the. xlii. yere of his reign, and was ex-
pelled. Galerius who was endued
with very good qualities, and was of
greate prowesse in martiall pollicie
besides, (wherin hee overcame that
through the permission of Constanti-
us, Italye was also annexed to his
Empire,) he created two Cesars: but
when Constantius was deceased, his
sonne, Constantius being hafe born,
was created Emperoz in Brittain, &
became gouernour of that country in
his fathers roume, (which thing al
people laboured earnestly to haue it
so.) In this mean space, the garb be-
gan a commotion at Rome, where
they nominated Maxentius sonne to
Herculus Augustus, which Herculus
dwelt not far from the city of Rome,
nigh to the high waye as men goo to
Rome

Rome wards. At whiche tidings, sonne nomin.
ted Augusta

Marinianus Herculus conceived a
good hope that he might again reco-
uer y^e estate which to fore by perswa-
sion of Dioclesian, & far againste his
own will he had forgon and resigned.

Herculus
cam againe to
Rome.

Wherupon, with great speede he ha-
sted to Rome wards, forthe of Luca-
nia. Which place he had befoze chose
(being a most pleasant soyl to remain

Herculus
perswaded
Dioclesian to
resume the
state imperial

in,) where he had also spent a greate
part of his time, after y^e he had resig-
ned first his Empire. The Marimia-
n^o so sone as he was come to Rome,
he bega to perswade with Dioclesian
by letters, y^e he shuld likewise resume
his former estate: which thig he neg-
lected to do. The was Sever^o Cesar

set to Rome with an army to repress
& allwage the commotion which the
gard had made. But as he laide siege
to the city, his own souldiors forsoke
him, by meane wherof strength and
polver accrued a greive to Patenti^o.

Severus sent
agaynst the
garde.

Severus
dies.

R. II.

Severus

Seuerus (as he wold haue ded then)
was slaine at Rauenna. After that,
Herculus Maximianus in an assem-
ble of the souldiours, made semblance
as if he wold haue deposed his sonne
Maxentius: for which his said enter-
prise, hee sustained reproche and re-
buke of the souldiours. From thence
he departed to Fraunce, sayning that
hee was expulsed by his sonne, and
forced to flye: (thinking by this mea-
nes) he shoulde get to be receiued of
his sonne in law Constantinus: whō
he minded to slaye, if he mighte finde
time and oportunitie conueniente.
which Constantinus at that present,
reigned in Fraunce with greate fa-
uoure and loue, bothe of his souldy-
ours and other the inhabitauntes of
those prouinces. And when hee had
slain the French men and Almaines,
and taken their kinges prissoners,
(assembling a great compaignie to be-
hold the sight) he set them forth to be
denoured

A cruell pre-
tens of Hercu-
lus,

A cruell facte
of Herculus.

denoured of wilde beastes, But hys
 doughter disclosed to her husbando
 Constantinus, the wicked enterpry-
 ses of her father & reueled vnto him,
 what treason her father had preten-
 ded againste him. Whiche thinge so
 sone as Marimianus vnderstode, hee
 fled to Passilia, (thinckinge to haue
 passed ouer from thence, to his sonne
 Parentius againe,) and was there
 slaine: suffering condign punishment
 for those his demerits: one who was
 euermore prone to all rigour and cru-
 elty. A man without faith, very per-
 nitious and hurtfull to all men, and
 void of all ciuility and courtesy.

Aboute the same time, Licinius
 was created Emperoure by Valeri-
 us. He was bozne at Dacia, and pas-
 singe wel knowne of Valerius, for y
 he had of long time bene of familier
 acquaintaunce with him. He esteemed
 him greatly for the earnest trauaile
 and payns which he sustained in the

R.iii.

battail

Herculus
slayne.Licinius crea-
ted Emperour.

The Breuidary

**Galerius de-
ceased.**

**Four Empe-
rours at once
in Rome.**

**A cruel battel
by Constanti-
nus.**

**Maxentius
vanquishd.**

**War preten-
ded by Maxi-
minus agaist
Licinius.**

**Maximianus
deceased.**

battail y^e he waged against **Maxentius**,
& for other seruiceablenesse & good en-
deuor, which he apperceiued to be in
him. This don, shortly after, **Galerius**
deceased. Then was the Empire ad-
ministrated by .iiii. at ones. By **Consta-
ntinus** and **Maxentius**, whose fathers
had ben Emperors befoze, and **Lici-
nius** & **Maximinus** which were newly
created Emperors. But **Constantinus**
in the .v. yere of his reign, attempted
a cruel battail against **Maxentius**. He
discomfited his armies in sondry skir-
mishes. And at last, vanquished hym
at **Piluius** bridge, and so got al Ita-
ly vnder his obeisaunce.

At this time, **Maxentius** exercised
great tyranny vpon diuers the partes
of his Empire. Not longe after that,
Maximinus attempted warres in the
East partes also against **Licinius**.

But when he apperceiued y^e he was
like to be discomfited, he prevented the
mischiefs imminent, by dying suddenly

at

at Dardas. The Constant^{us} being one
of a haughty stomack & courage, affecting
to accomplish & vizing to passe such thin
ges as he had once conceived in his fa
taly, conetng to become Empero^r of
ner y whole world, made war vpon
Licinius, although he was his frend.
For this Licini^{us} had espoused his si
ster Constantia. He vanquished hym
first in Hungary: the second time he o
uercame hym at Cybale: wheras Lic
ini^{us} began to renue battel with great
preparation. wh^o he had thus got all
Dardania, Pella & Macedonia, he wa
diders other p^rouinces besides. After
that, there were sonny battalles wa
ged betweene them, and peate con
cluded, and broken agayne. At last,
Licinius was coⁿquered at Nicom
dia a famous city of Bithynia, in bat
taye bothe by Sea and lande. He
yelded himself: and yet contrary to y
integritie of the othe and promise
made betweene them, he was slayne.

A.iiii.

At

This warre
was againste
Licinius by
Constantius
for religious
sake chetise.

In the tyme
of Constantius
Scotlande
receyued the
saxth.

Licinius con
quered.

Licinius
slayne.

One Empe-
roz and.iii.
Cesars at
Rome.

At that time, (which neuer earst hap-
ned) was the Romaine Empire sub-
iect to one Emperoz and.iii. Cesars.
At this time, Constantinus his chil-
dren had the government of Fraunce,
the East partes, and of Italye. But
this unkettenesse of passinge greate
good fortune successe in his affairs,
did somewhat chaunge and aultare
Constantinus from that his wonted
gentle & flexible minde. In so muche
that he persecuted his owne bloude,
and those whiche were of his ally-
aunce. He slewe his owne sisters son,
a notable yong man and very toward-
ly. Withsones he put his wife to death
and after that, sondry of hys frendes
also. In the firste beginnunge of hys
raign, he was worthy to haue beene
compared with the best and chiefest
princes of the Romaines that euer
were: and at the end therof, to be re-
sembled to suche as were of the mea-
ner sort. He was endewmed with son-

dy and those excellent vertues. Hee
was very muche geuen to purchase
praise and fame by feates of cheual-
ry. He had exceeding good chaunce in
battaile, and yet not so good chaunce
but that his industry and endeouore
excelled it farre. Hee banquished and
put to flight at sondry times the Go-
thes. After that he had repressed the
ciuil warres, he banquished the Go-
thes in diuers places, and graunted
them peace at laste: and wan greate
memozy of praise and worship amōg
the Barbarians. He was passing de-
sirous to attaine learning, and appli-
ed him selfe wholly to the studye of
the liberall artes. He endeuoured to
gaine the loue of the people, thzough
his well deseruinges, seking y same
by his great liberality, and facillity.
Wholike as he seemed to some of his
frendes vnstedfaste and suspected, so
was he to the residue of them passing
frendly and assured: suffering no way
ne

he mean escape, by which he could imagine how to enrich & aduance the. He enacted & established soday laws. Some grounded vpon equity & iustice. Diuers superfluous & to no purpose, & many replenished with severity & rigor. The city which he built, he extolled to so great port and estate, that he made it able to compare (I manner) with the citye of Rome it selfe. And as he made preparation for battail against the Parthians, he died at Nicomedia in thopen towne ther, in the. xxxi. yere of his raign, when he had liued. lxxvi. yeres. His death was prognosticated by a Comet or blazing starre, whereby was sene by a certain space being of a greate bignesse, (whiche starre the Grecians call κομήτης. After his death he was canonised. He left behind him. iiii. sonnes of his own, that is to wit Constantinus, Constans & Constantino to succede him in his Empire, & one other which was his brothers sonne.

Constantinus
deceass. d.

Constantinus
his death
prognosticate.

sonne. But Dalmatius Cesar which was his brothers sonne, a yong man of a mercurious towardnes was slain in an vp2our whiche fel amonge the souldiours, (his rosen Constantius permittly only, rather the2 procuring his deathe.) Not longe after, when Constantin⁹ attempted war against his brother at Aquileia, and demened hym selfe vnadvisedly there in, he was slayne. Then was the Emppze of the Romaynes reduced vnder the gouernemente of two onlye. The reign of Constas endured for a time valiant, which he administred wpyth great iustice. Sone after, when he began to fall of his health, he associated vnto him in stede of frends euil disposed persos to assist him about the Em- pire, th2ough whose euil counsailes, he declined into horrible vices. By meane wherof, waring skante toller- able of thynhabitats of 2 p2ouinces & nothing regarded of his souldiours,

Dalmatius
Cesar slayne.

41.
Constantin⁹
the. 41. Em-
peroz began
his reigne in
the yere of
oure Lorde
340. and with
him his sa-
ther Constan-
tinus Mag-
nus had apoin-
ted by his last
will, that hys
two brothers
Constans &
Constantin⁹
shoulde percti-
cate and haue
the2 p2orpon
of the emppze.

Constantin⁹
slayne.

he

**Constantius
Clayne.**

hee was slaine at Magnesium in a
commotion there, in a castell called
Helena, castel not farre from Spain,
in the. xlii. yere of his raigne, when
he had liued. ccc. yeaeres. In his life
time, he had atchieued diuers things
very prosperously, and duringe his
whole raigne, he vsed no greate cru-
elty towarde his souldiours. But
Constantius experimented very vn-
certaine and variable fortune in his
battayles. For why, he sustained dy-
uers, and those greate damages by
the Persians. They ofte times wan
his townes, besieged his Cities, and
slew his armie; to be briefe, he ne-
uer waged any battaile against Sa-
pores, in whych he had good successe
but only one which he fought at Sin-
gara, where he lost that victorie also,
whiche vndoubtedly he myght haue
gotten, had it not bene for the out-
ragious fiercenesse and ouer hasty cou-
rage of his souldiours: whiche vna-
dvised.

advisedly without any regard, contrary to all order of warfare, would needs ioyne the battail, when as now the day was cleane spent. After the death of Constans, when as now Augustinus possessed Italy, Affricke, & France, new matters began to grow in Illiria, where the souldiours by the whole consent, chose Veteranio to gouerne the Empire, being now very aged, but yet well be loued of all men, for the good successe whiche he hadde of long time experimented in martiall affaires. There was allyned vnto him, the gouernment of Illiria. This Veteranio was both witty, and a very good man. In condicions, much resembling the auncient Emperours of Rome, and one which was greatly enclined to the auncient vsage of the Emperours, and passing tractable hym self. How be it he was nothing at all learmed. In so much, that he knewe not the Alphabete or

Veteranio
chosen prince
by the souldiers.

cross.

Veteranio de
posed.

Pepotianus
got thempire.

Pepotianus
slayne.

croscow, but as he lerned it in his ex-
treme age after y^e he was created em-
pero^r. This Veteranio was deposed
fro^m thempire, by Constanti^{us}, who to
revenge y^e deeth of his brother, begā a
ciuil battail, and Veteranio after an
vnkethe & straunge losse (was by the
consent and agreement of y^e soldoers,
enforced to relinquish and resigne
his estate imperial. At the same time
was there a commotion at Rome: at
which time Pepotianus, Constanti-
nus hys sisters sonne, invaded thempire,
being aided by a bande of them
whiche use to play at the weapons
(called gladiatores.) But accordyng
to hys cruell beginninges, so had he
an ende correspondente. For in the
xxviii. day after his saide enterpryse,
he was slain by the captains of Mag-
nensius: and so suffred punishmēt fit
for his demerites. His hed was smit-
ten of, & set on the end of a lanelin, and
so caried about the city. There were
great

great banishments, and merueplous
 great slaughters of noble men the co
 mitted. Within a while after, Ma
 gnenſius was also diſcomfited in battel
 at Purſa: & was well nigh taken. A
 great nōber of y^e Romaines wer ſlain **Magenſius**
 in y^e battail, which were men able to **ſlayne.**
 haue withſtode all fo:ain inuaſions of
 enemies, and ſuch, as the Romaines,
 (througħ their prowes,) might haue
 gaped many triumphes, and bene
 in ſafetie and ſecurity agaynſt the
 aduerſaries. Shortly after, Conſtan
 tius deputed Gallus hys fathers bro
 thers ſonne, Ceſar over the Caſte
 parts. **Gallus made**
 Magneſius after that he had **Ceſar.**
 bene diſcomfited in ſo many battels,
 ſeke hym ſelfe at Louane, when he ſaw hymſelfe.
 had raygned three yeres and ſeven
 monethes. In lyke manner deſte hys
 brother Senonius alſo, whom he had **Gallus Ceſar**
 made Ceſar, and ſente to deſende **ſlayne.**
 Fraunce. Aboute this time, was
 Gallus Ceſar ſlaine by Conſtantine
 after

Siluanus
slayne.

Constantius
Emperour a-
lone.

Julianus ma
de Cesar.

An over-
throwe of the
Almaynes.

after that they had waged diuers ci-
uil warres together: a man of cruel
disposition, and very prone to tirany,
(if he might haue ruled according
himself hadde liked.) Siluanus also
who attempted other newe matters
in Fraunce, was within .xxx. daies af-
ter slain. Then Constantius himself
alone, enioyed the Romain Empire.
Soone after, he appoynted Julianus
his vnckles sonne, and brother to Val-
las, Cesar ouer Fraunce, and sente
him thither, espousing first his owne
sister vnto him. Now when the Bar-
barians had won diuers townes, and
besieged other some, and that euerie
where ther was a pitifull spoyl made
by them, so that the Romain Empire
consisted in no small hazard and dan-
ger, Julianus drew greates armies of
the Almaynes at Argentine a city of
Fraunce. They, mighty and worthy
kinge, was there taken prissoner,
Fraunce was againe recovered. Ju-
lian

lian

Iulianus was by the consente of the Iulianus
 souldiours made Augustus: who with Augustus.
 in a yere after, made a biage toward
 Illiria: Constantius who was buil-
 ed in battail against the Parthians,
 when he hard of this, returned home
 wardes to pacify that commotion, &
 died by the waye betwene Cilicia, Constantius
 and Cappadocia: in the. xxxviii. yere deceased, his
 of his raigne, when he had liued. xlv. age & raigne.
 yeres, and was adiudged woorthye to
 be canonised. He was a very peassible
 and quiet man: but such one, as gaue
 ouer muche credit and affiaunce to
 his frendes, and those whiche were
 his familiers. And folowed to muche
 his wyues counsell. Yet in the fyrste
 commencemēt of his Empire, he de-
 meaned himself with great sobriety,
 endeouoring by all meanes to enrich
 suche as were of his acquaintaunce,
 and would not see them vnpreferred
 to honoures and promotions, whose
 painfull diligence and endeuoure be-

hadde ones experimented. How be it
wyth greate seueritye and crueltye,
he punished suche as he ones apper-
tained to affect soueraintye in suche
sorte, that hee woulde seeke to de-
prive him of his Empire. Otherwise
he was very quiet and gentle: whose
fortune and good chaunce, was moze
to be commended in ciuill warres,
then in those whych he waged forth
of his Empire.

42.
Julianus the
42. Emperoꝝ
began his rai-
gn in the yere
of oure Lord
362. one sene
passyng well
in the liberrall
sciences, but
an earnest ad-
uersary of
christian reli-
gion.

After that Julianus was Empe-
roure, who wyth greate preparation
made warre vpon the Parthianes, at
which viage I my self was present,
diuers towncs and holdes were pea-
sibly yelded vp, and other some won
by hym. And when he hadde despo-
led Affria, hee pytched his tentes,
and entrenched them, and sojourned
there for a season. And retournynge
from thence a conqueroure, hee was
slain by his ennemies, as hee pressed
somewhat vnadvisedly into the bat-
tles,

battalles, in the. vi. of the kalends of
July, in y. vii. yere of his raign, whē
he had liued. rrr. yeres, and was ca-
nonised. He was a notable man, and
suche one as would passinglye well
haue gouerned the weale publike,
if destiny wold haue permitted him
to haue liued. He was exceedinglye
wel sene in all the liberal sciences.
He did excell in the Greke tounge, in
so muche that his knowledge in the
Latin tounge was nothing to be cō-
pared with that which he had in the
Greke tong. He was very eloquent,
and of a very redy & prompt memozy.
In manye thynges, hee resembled
muche a Philosopher. He was lybe-
rall to hys frendes, but not all toge-
ther so heedfull aboute hys affayres,
as it was sittinge and fitte for so
myghtye a Prince: wherby fault dy-
uers objected to hym, wherby hys
fame and gloze was somedeale stay-
ned in that behalfe.

S. ii.

He

Julianus a
persecutor of
Christians.

43.
Jouinianus
the. 43. Em-
peror began
his raigne in
the. 367. y. re-
of our Lorde
he was a veri
good prince, a
fauourer of

He delt very bprightly with thihab-
bitauntes of the Prouinces, whyche
were vnder the Romaynes. He char-
ged his subiectes to pay as few tares
and tributes as mighte be. Hee was
very ciuill and cortuous to all men.
He sought litte to augment hys owne
tresure. He was very desirous to at-
taine glozy and renoum: In so much
that he did affect it sometimes wyth
out measure. He was an erreadinge
great persecutor of Christian religi-
on, but yet in suche sorte, that he ab-
stained from sheding their blood. He
was not muche vnylike to Marcus
Antonius, whom he did also earnest-
ly endeuoꝝ himselfe to immitate and
folowe. Pert after him, Jouinianus
who as yet had neuer ben trained vp
in warfare abrode, was by the cōsent
of the army, chosen to haue the admi-
nistratiō and the rule of the Empire:
of whome the souldiours had better
notyce thzoughe the commendatiō
and

and good repute of his father, then gospel, and co
 for any trial and knowledge they lessors thereof
 hadde of him selfe. Thus when the he instituted
 weale publyque of the Romaynes that tythes
 was disturbed, and the souldiours shuld be payd
 brought to extreme pouertie, so that to churches,
 they were destitute of al thinges ne-
 cessary, Iouinianus was vanquished
 in a battail or ii. by the Persians, and Iouinianus
 forst to make a very reprochful peace sustayned a
 for granting wherof, he was forced shameful o-
 to them, with a great portion of his uerthrowe.
 Empire: which thing sence the first
 foundation of the city of Rome, (whi-
 che was wel nighe a M.C. and. xliii.
 yere,) neuer erthe happened. In like
 manner also, the Romayne Regions
 were discomfited and sustained an o-
 uerthrow by Pontius Thelesinus at
 Gaudium a towne of the Samnites; The Romay-
 nes put to
 and in Spaine at Pumanitia, and at great losses.
 Numidia and sent vnder yoke. But
 at that time they departed with no
 part of the Empire to their aduersa-

ries. For yet that former concluding
of peace on that condition, had bene
greatly to be misliked wthal, if that
afterwarde, so soone as he had bene
able, he had infringed that league a-
gaine, whiche befoze of necessity and
force, he was constrained to make:
lyke as the Romaynes dyd in all
those battalles whiche I haue befoze
recited. For after anye suche peace
made, they renewed battayle againe
for the wth againste the Samnites,
the Numantines, and the Numidi-
ans, so soone as the peace was con-
cluded.

But Iouinianus (dreadynge that
he shoulde haue bene supplanted in
the Empire,) helde hym selfe styll in
the East partes, geuing in the mean
time small hede o^r regarde to his
notwme.

After that, as he tooke his iourne
from thence to warde Illiria, he dyd
sodenlye in the borders of Galatia

one who in no other his affairs was
 eyther skilfull or neglygente, or
 wanted any wyt. Of y^e hys so sodayn
 deathe, dyuers conjectured diuersly.
 Some thoughte that he tooke it by
 eatynge rawe meate, for in deede he
 had surfited ouer nyght.

Other some supposed that it
 proceeded throughe the vnholosome
 ayze of the chamber, whyche for that
 that it was newlye pargeted wyth
 lyme, was verye noysome to him ly-
 inge there in.

And other some adiudged that it
 came by reason of the vnmearable
 burnynge of charcoles in his cham-
 ber, of whyche, for y^e it was extreme-
 olde weather, hee wylled there
 shuld be burned great plenty. He de-
 ceased in the .viij. yere of his raigne,
 the .xiiiiij. of y^e kalends of March, in y^e
 .xiiii. yere of his age: & throughe the
 neuolens of them which succeded
 him in the Empire, was canonised.

¶ .iiii.

¶ He

The Breuiary

He was geuen very muche to ciuill
ty, and was by nature very liberall.
Suche was the state of the Romaine
Empire, at what time the sayd Iouli
nianus, and Aeronianus gover
ned it (which was) in the M.

C. and. xix. yere after the
first building of the
city of Rome.

(.)

Thus endeth the Breuiary
of Eutropius.

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